

# THE BRANDON MAIL.

VOL NO.

BRANDON MAN. THURSDAY MARCH 16, 1893.

FIVE CENTS

One More Week of Glorious

Bargains at

The Boston,

\$15.00 WINTER  
\$18.00 SUITS  
\$20.00 AND  
\$22.00 OVERCOATS  
\$25.00 FOR

**TEN DOLLARS.****NOTICE.**

The object and purpose of this sale is to get rid of every winter suit and overcoat in our house. It's a perfectly plain business proposition, a perfectly legitimate business transaction. While it's a good business policy for us to sell these for less than

**ONE HALF PRICE**

rather than carry them over its a better business policy for you to buy a single suit of clothes or overcoat now at the on the dollar. When you see the clothing you will not be able to name one reason why you should not invest. Only one week re member.

SPECIAL  
SALE  
OF  
PANTS  
AT

**THE BOSTON,**

Make your own selection from our entire stock of Men's and Boy's pants at the following reductions :

**\$3.50 PANTS \$2.00.**  
**\$5.00 PANTS \$3.00.**  
**\$7.00 PANTS \$4.75.**

Never before have such extraordinary values been offered, and when it is remembered that our trousers are fashionably cut and from the richest foreign fabrics no sensible man will omit paying us a call,

**ONE WEEK ONLY.**

**BRANDON POST OFFICE.**

Office Hours from 8 o'clock to 10 o'clock. Money Order Office Hours, from 14 to 16. Mails are opened at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. From the East, daily, at 10.25. From the West, daily, except Wednesday, from Rapid City, daily, except Sunday, at 12.45. Post Office Station, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10.45. Northern Pacific Railway, Monday, Wednesday and Friday 12.50. Forest Station, Friday at 12.30.

J. O. KAVANAGH, POSTMASTER.

**Ashton & Higgin's**  
**EUREKA**

They have no lime, preserve the butter and leave no fishy taste or smell.

JOSEPH WARD & CO., MONTREAL. THOMAS LEMMING & CO., MONTREAL. Canadian Agents for Ashton's salt, Canadian Agents for Higgin's Eureka.

**Chambers & Frizzell,**  
**FAMILY BUTCHERS,**  
**ROSSER AVENUE.**

Dealers in all Kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats. Fish, Poultry and Game in Season.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEPHONE 22.

**London and Canadian Loan & Agency Co., (Ltd.)**

Manitoba Office, 195 Lombard Street, Winnipeg.

GEO. J. MAULSON, Local Manager.

**MONEY TO LEND**

—ON—

**IMPROVED FARMS OR CITY PROPERTY.**

Allowed Current Rates of Interest. Expenses Moderate. Terms Easy.

**MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL DEBENTURES PURCHASED.**

Choice Farms For Sale, Improved and Unimproved. Convenient to Railways, Churches and Schools.

A few small payments required down. Balance in Instalments on Easy Terms, with Moderate Interest.

Now is the time for the sale of Farm Lands and City Property belonging to the Ontario Bank. New Owners would do well to call and see our lists before locating.

LUNCAN W. SHAW, APPRAISER, ROOM 3, DALY & COLDWELL'S BLOCK, P. O. BOX 132, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

**FARMERS' INSTITUTE.**

The following paper was read by Mr. L. C. Doran at the Institutes last meeting, Saturday, March 4th :

The topic chosen for to-day's discussion in mind seems appropriate and altogether portentous. Notwithstanding the protests that have been made against farmers discussing anything that taints to their interests, either for weal or for woe from every standpoint political or otherwise.

Therefore I take it, for granted that those who made objections have been suddenly converted, and it so I trust soundly, and for life. Or else they have been caught napping, while this subject was proposed and carried for to-day's discussion.

That this is the age of combines cannot be denied and that they exist to the disadvantage of the many and to the advantage of the few, goes without saying. Combines are naturally of two kinds, and while it is generally usual to use a long ranged glass to look at things of this nature, in general, I will ask you to look with me at short range and we may be able to discover something for our good. I hold that we are not to look at every thing of this nature as being as wrong or bad, or evil, for it is just as easy to have them right, and good, and conducive of benefit and blessings as they should and may be made.

Therefore to be brief the subject resolves itself to this, to see, and allow me to interject just here, that everything that is, or has been, or will be, centers upon the same point, namely—

The good use or the abuse we put them to or allow others to do so for us, or buy us.

Now, as you have kindly asked my opinion how best to combat, what will I say? These juggernaut monstrosities ;

if you like we will call them such. A formidable name and thing, that we propose to combat. Well we will tackle the old *dad* of the lot first, and when we have floored him it will be a light matter to dispose of the whelps.

Now nerve up boys, no white plumes to the breezes if I am to be your captain to-day. But let every man stand by his gun ready for action and no looking over your shoulder to see if your neighbour is in the bull run stampede.

Now you should be in good shape to take the old chap by storm, *do or die*. Hark? What meaneth that sound? Why its the old familiar Party Cry, that my daddy rallied so often too, and his daddy before him. No straddle the fence now. Call every mothers son of those farmers up to the rack and tell them that they are the back bone of this country, and that is will all be made right when we get there. Its time to take a rest now, lads and lets count noses. How many farmers have back-bone and level-headed enough to be independent. Oh about one in twenty-five or thirty, I guess. I have a story to tell while we rest about the boy who complained of what a bad boy was over the creek, the worst boy in ever heard in all his life. He abused him by calling all sorts of bad names and even swearing at him and he wanted his mother to come out and see for herself what a bad boy that was over the creek. You must remember, gentlemen, its short range action and echo—how many can stand on the independent platform. Its an easy mile to ride, and you have got to learn to ride and vote A horse or mule back before you need expect to overcome the dally of combines, for it is out of this the worst, and greatest combine that all other combines have sprung from. Now I will ask you one and all to be candid for ones and a *ever* a *more*, now or never, its just as easy as rolling off a log, if you only think so, and its just as easy, and in fact its the only way that I know of, of effectively combating combines and when ones you have broken up this enigmatical monstrosity ; all the other monopolies and combines will soon be wiped out. Because they will then no longer have the farmers to despise. Then, and only then will we be in a position to combine together to counteract the abuses of combinations and trusts, which have been formed and developed all over our fair country and even in our very midst, and which will sap our life's blood and manhood out of us until we will be reduced to the condition and degradation of the Serf of Russia, or else be driven to some outrageous alternative as man have been in other countries. His story ought to be of some benefit to us if we would only call a halt and consider for a moment our awkward position at the present time. I would not have been so plain had I not had abundant reason to have seen of late that the farmers of this great North West are waking up to the fact that something must be done at once, to fortify and defend themselves as a class against encroachment through the combination of all and every other class. Combines even combine together to prey upon the isolated and unprotected farmer. Therefore there is no alternative left us but to combine, regardless of other interests save our own. I don't say that some farmers were to be judged on the basis of *Holy Writ* but that they would be rated worse than an infidel. Lastly, I desire to call your attention to the great necessity there is to my mind for the institute to endeavor to get that the farmers of this country expect, and that they have a good right to expect that the institutions throughout the country have the courage and ability to grapple with any and all questions of no matter of what nature, that may arise ; and also to interests and enlist every farmer to act, work and vote together until we are placed on a fair basis, and *face to face* with all others ; and we have no right to ask or get more or less. And I have no hesitation in advising any officer or member who cannot subscribe or make a successful effort with the farmers interests wholly in view, and first he had better fish and cut bait for himself, but on his

own hook. No doubt gentlemen you will perceive that I have not written this paper expecting to please everyone like the man who drove his ass off the bridge in his anxiety to trim his sail to everybody's whim but I have endeavoured to put and present these matters as they seem to me, and if they are found to coincide with your views even in part, I will feel amply repaid.

**Council Meeting of the Municipality of Whitehead.**

Minutes of the 2nd meeting of the council of Whitehead Municipality for the year 1893, held at Alexander on February 27th.

The Reeve in the chair.

Present :—Councillors, Rowe, Cox, Doherty, Laney, Neel and Yeomans.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**

The following communications were laid on the table :

Samuel Hamill, re addin' N. 3 of section 28, tp 9, range 22, to Griswold school district.

C. Cliffe, re account.

A. F. Elliott, re resignation.

Department of Agriculture, re vital statistics.

C. E. McCordquaid, re Hail Insurance.

Sec. Brandon General Hospital, re Grant.

Reeve of Sifton Municipality, re Road Grant.

MOTIONS.

By Nichol and Doherty.—That the N. 3, 28, tp 9, rg 22 be added to Griswold S. D.—Carried.

by Young and Nichol.—That this council grant to the Brandon General Hospital the sum of \$100.00.—Carried.

By Rowe and Cox.—That the nomination of C. Cliffe and C. McCordquaid be filed.—Carried.

By Laney and Yeomans.—That Dr. Spencer be paid the sum of \$40.00 for vaccination.—Carried.

By Nichol and Doherty.—That this council take no action in the communication of the Municipality of Sifton, re road on the town line, between the two Municipalities.—Carried.

By Laney and Yeomans.—That the time for assessor to return Roll to clerk of Municipality, be extended until March 31st.—Carried.

By Rowe and Cox.—that the Reeve be paid the sum of \$10.00 for vaccination.—Carried.

By Nichol and Young.—That this council will meet as a court of Revision on the 6th day of May, 1893, at 10 o'clock a.m., in Foreman's Hall, Alexander.

By Laney and Young.—That the sum of \$15.00 be accepted from Wm. Anderson, as payment in full of taxes against the N. 3 of section 28, tp 10, rg 21, and that the Treasurer is hereby authorized to write the balance \$8.89 off the tax roll.—Carried.

By Nichol and Young.—That a by law be prepared to be read at the next meeting of the council, to be submitted to the rate payers of the townships named in the petition of S. R. Speers and others.—Carried.

By Rowe and Laney.—That the following accounts be paid.

G. M. Yeoman, stationery do... \$12.40

A. F. Elliott, vital statistics..... 7.55

—Carried.

By Nichol and Doherty.—That the account A. F. Elliott for salary for the month of \$25.00 be laid over until next meeting of the council, until the report of the auditor be received, and statement of Reeve Hall be considered.

By Rowe and Cox.—That the resignation of A. F. Elliott be accepted, and that the office of clerk and treasurer be combined said officer to the styled, sec. Treas.—Carried.

By Nichol and Laney.—That the following accounts be paid.

G. M. Yeoman, stationery do... \$12.40

A. F. Elliott, vital statistics..... 7.55

—Carried.

By Nichol and Doherty.—That the account of A. F. Elliott for salary for the month of \$25.00 be laid over until next meeting of the council, until the report of the auditor be received, and statement of Reeve Hall be considered.

By Rowe and Cox.—That the resignation of A. F. Elliott be accepted, and that the office of clerk and treasurer be combined said officer to the styled, sec. Treas.—Carried.

By Long and Bove.—That the petitioners, re mill by-law, be and are hereby requested to deposit with the Treasurer the sum of \$40.00, to pay expenses re submitting said by-law to raters.

—Carried.

By Long and Bove.—That the petitioners, re mill by-law, be and are hereby requested to deposit with the Treasurer the sum of \$40.00, to pay expenses re submitting said by-law to raters.

—Carried.

By Rowe and Cox.—That we now adjourn to meet on March 11th, at one o'clock p. m.—Carried.

**The Home Rule Bill.**

LONDON, March 12.—The obstructive tactics of the Opposition have compelled Mr. Gladstone to revise the arrangement for the session. The second reading of the home rule bill had been fixed for Monday, March 13th, but it has now been postponed until Thursday next, and it is probable that the debate will not begin until the 23 inst., and will be carried over Easter.

Mr. Kimber, Conservative M. P., for Wandsworth, has given notice to the following amendment to the second reading of the home rule bill : "That as this House is at present constituted with 23 representatives of Ireland admitted in excess of Ireland's proportion, and with

portion, making a difference of 46 against England, and in any question between the two countries is not in equity and justice entitled to alter the constitutional relations between the two countries as this house declines to proceed to consider it until these serious defects in the constitution of the House are rectified : (Firstly) by the Irish representatives being reduced, and (secondly) by the twenty three additional representatives of the people of England being summoned to parliament and having the opportunity of being heard in debate upon the matter ; and further, that no proposals of law for breaking the parliamentary unity to the two countries ought fairly or properly to be entertained without the consent of a majority of the people's representatives in each of the two countries, taken separately.

**SCHOOL BOARD.**

The regular meeting of the School Board was held on Tuesday evening last. Present Mr. Christie (chairman), Messrs. Maltby, Darrach, McLeod, Mason and Sheriff, also Principals Wilson and Argue.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid :—  
Mr. Simmons, carpenter..... \$82.48  
Sun. printing..... 10.00  
John C. Kerr, for chemicals, customs..... 10.00  
A. Letch, sawing wood..... 1.50  
Fleming & Sons, Chemicals..... 15.82  
Wells Hardware Co..... 25.00  
W. Lidster..... 5.00  
W. A. Fleming, water..... 6.80  
F. Miller..... 2.00  
C. Koester, wood..... 35.75  
E. L. Christie, goods..... 20.40  
T. J. Speer..... 1.50

**COMMUNICATIONS.**

From C. P. Bishop, A. W. Carman, W. R. Robson, Miss M. L. Harrison, O. J. Stevenson, Miss Ruth Rutherford, and Miss A. Jones, applying for the position of modern language teacher.

**LADOGA WHEAT TESTS.**

A telegram from Ottawa, which has recently appeared extensively in Manitoba papers, stated that milling and baking tests recently carried on at Toronto proved that Ladoga wheat "will make better flour than No. 2 Manitoba hard, but not as good as No. 1 Manitoba hard". The Commercial decided at once that there was a mistake somewhere about this telegram, and therefore withheld publication. It now turns out that the word "hard" had been used in a mistake for "regular," and instead of making better flour than No. 2 Manitoba hard, it should have read "better flour than No. 2 Manitoba regular." No. 2 regular is a very low grade of wheat, being greatly inferior to No. 2 hard, and those who were misled by the telegraphic report, should make a note of this correction.

**A New Substitute for Sugar.**

At a recent meeting in Hanover, of the Brunswick-Hanover Branch Union for the manufacture of beetroot sugar, some interesting remarks were made on a new substance called "Valzin," which is expected to entirely supplant succharine, and which may create a not unimportant competition with the sugar industry generally. This new substance was discovered by a Berlin chemist, Blau, and is now being manufactured by Riedel, of Berlin, according to a patented process. It is 200 times sweeter than sugar, but does not possess several unpleasant qualities which succharine has. A number of distinguished scientific men are now engaged in making trials with this substance.

**The Board of Trade Grant.**

At the last meeting of the City Council \$600 was voted to the Board of Trade for the purpose of employing a permanent secretary, and incidental expenses. On Wednesday last, Mayor McMillan exercised his prerogative and voted the motion of the council. The Mayor holds that they have no right to vote the city's money for such purposes.

**THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS****WORTH OF CLOTHING,**

New Hats, Ties, Shirts and Collars at Straight Wholesale figures to clear.

**We Have But Three****Months**

to reduce the stock in, and go it must to make a satisfactory sale by tender or auction on the 1st of June. We have received invoices from Glasgow, Scotland and London, England, of large quantities of Goods to arrive in a few days. Do not forget our sale is for cash. Bring your purses and share in the bargains.

I. R. Strome,

BRANDON.

**GREAT SALE RAGES**

**WITH**

**Giving**

**UP**  
**Business,**

**Confusion Beyond Control.**

**\$80,000 Stock**

Thrown on the market at wholesale prices has caused a hurricane. Stores crowded to the utmost with considerable discomfort to our customers as well as ourselves; but we have a staff of hands now on the way and if the public will kindly overlook this drawback for a few days we hope to be able to attend to our many customers more satisfactory.

**The Demand for Good Goods at Wholesale Prices**

has greatly surprise us and our trade is double to what we anticipated. We thank many customers who during our rush kindly asked us when to come so as they could purchase what they required, to those we stated that when possible to come as early in the morning as convenient.

**Our Dress Goods are going by the Roll.**

**THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS**

**WORTH OF CLOTHING,**

New Hats, Ties, Shirts and Collars at Straight Wholesale figures to clear.

**We Have But Three**

**Months**

to reduce the stock in, and go it must

to make a satisfactory sale by tender

or auction on the 1st of June. We

have received invoices from Glasgow,

Scotland and London, England, of

large quantities of Goods to arrive in

a few days. Do not forget our sale is

for cash. Bring your purses and share

in the bargains.





## BRANDON MAIL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1893.

### THE LABOR QUESTION.

There is no concealing the fact that farming in Manitoba must take a toll, and the government must do something in the interest of development of Manitoba and the territories to become a country most of their inhabitants desire they should. From the condition of wheat market it is apparent wheat growing, even with good crops, is not always going to be a profitable enterprise. From the visible supply of wheat now the world it is apparent next year's crops, let them be what they may, can be profitable. Even if there was not bushel of wheat produced in the world next year, there could be no great scarcity the year following. This means low prices in the North West for some years to come if other countries produce the average crop, and no serious war or such troubles disturb the general peace of civilization. Of course cattle raising is a relief, but if other countries were with us to abandon wheat raising, or materially diminish it, the cattle market would soon be glutted also. A happy medium between both it adopted by all countries would make matters run smoothly in the Canadian North West, but we control no people but ourselves.

The farmers say, and very truthfully, one of the greatest draw backs to successful farming is the scarcity and expensiveness of farm help at certain seasons of the year, and this fact has been a great stimulator of immigration—an an immigration that is not always best for the country. As matters stand there are now too many laborers in the country to find employment in the winter seasons and too few for the summer. As the season of employment is not more than half the year laborers must ask higher wages for the half than the farmer can profitably pay. This is a serious trouble and one that must remain a problem until something is done to create winter employment. It appears to us the government could do something to remedy this. There is any amount of capital in England seeking investment that could be profitably employed in this country in manufactures, if they were only once located. If the government would only step in and bonus some of these until they were made self-sustaining, as they would be in a very short time, the difficulty would be fully bridged.

Private capitalists are slow to sink in money in new and to their problematical industries; but the government that has so much at stake in the development of the Canadian North West ought to come to the rescue. The industries that might be made profitable in a very short time if encouraged in this way are many and varied.

There is the North West sufficient country to locate and profitably employ the entire surplus population of Europe in the industries that might be made successful here who only once in operation. One class of production and one kind of industry depends on another and if all that might be made profitable with a developed country, would be readily underway if encouraged as we have indicated. The details would of course be surrounded with many difficulties, but when the principle is right and the openings are present, the details could in time be disentangled.

The Portage Liberal, in style characteristic of a true Greenwayite, calls those Manitoba papers that criticize adversely the Ryan & Haney job "whelpes". That, of course, settles the point, and clears the Greenway Government. The *Truth* says THE MAIL with other papers, in the late campaign, declared Ryan & Haney had been paid the \$45,000, and therefore, it lied. The MAIL said nothing of the kind, it only charged the Government with having agreed to pay it, and the order council of April, that three of ministers declared had never been passed, bears out our statement. By the way, why is it that Martin and Sifton had different law on the question. Will the Liberal tell us? Why is it that Sifton recommended payment, when Martin said payment should not be made? And why is it Greenway paid it, when there was no compulsion, when the session before he said he would not pay it till compelled to do so? And why is it ministers denied on the platform in Brandon in July, an order in council providing for payment was passed? Until the Liberal satisfactorily answers these questions, the public will conclude the whole resides at the Portage.

That most exultant custodian of political morality, the Rev. J. Hogg, of Winnipeg, in a meeting with some members of a temperance delegation, who were about to wait on the Greenway Government some days ago, to press prohibition upon the government, they promised in the election, cautioned them to be careful and not encroach on the government. This is the same Rev. gentleness that assured the public some time ago ago we had knowledge the

Roman Catholic hierarchy had the financial control of the Free Press but failed to prove his statement to this day. There are men, even Rev. gentleman who appear to be even shedding their life-blood in the cause of public morality, and would still rather swallow themselves in a corner than embarrass the leader of the political party to which they belong; of course it is an honor to belong to the Greenwayites, and the Rev. Mr. Hogg appreciates it.

### COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir:—A letter addressed to "The Managers of the Boys' Home, Winnipeg," has been received by the ladies of the Children's Home. It is signed "An Observer," and states that a boy from that Institution, placed with a person in west Brandon, is neglected and ill-used, and asks them to interfere. No boy of the name given in the letter was ever under the care of the Home, and nothing is known of him there.

As the ladies are unable to communicate directly with the writer of the letter they take this means of, perhaps, reaching him.

Yours etc.,  
M. TAYLOR, First Directress,  
Children's Home.

### WHITE ELEPHANTS.

Brandon.

Mr. Editor.

SIR:—The inhabitants of Brandon are getting pretty well acquainted with white Elephants having two on their hands now. There is that Marke House costing \$90,000, really too expensive for the quality of the animal, then there is the sewage & water works for the second not full grown but promises to be a far more expensive one, if ever it grows to full size which, however, is very unlikely. It is said they are so ill-formed and miserably defective and now the wise men are battering their heads and brains seem rather scarce amongst them, about a most unprofitable affair viz. Damning the river at a cost some say of a million. Now Sir should this, or could this ever be done, who will utilize the water power? What industries could we get here which could possibly pay for the outlay of such a large amount of money. Are we in such a flourishing condition to warrant a tenth part of the outlay necessary. Brandon may be compared to day to a boy 14 years old, six feet 3 or 4 in high—he has grown too fast for his strength, thanks to an unwise City Council, many of whom having private property, have been careless of others, and gone on keeping expenses, as it would enhance the value of their city property. These are the men of their city property, who send to the Council Chambers. Having sowed the wind we must reap the whirlwind. Let the towns people decide on the river affair.

Yours  
T. SPENCE.

### ERMINIE.

The comic opera "Erminie" produced by the Brandon Operatic and Dramatic Society last week, was a complete success. For the three nights of the performance the Opera hall was crowded and the applause that greeted the home talent was loud and long; showing how thoroughly it was appreciated.

We have heard many operas in which the music is not only prettier but better than in Erminie. The *reparties* in places is humorous, and on the whole the opera is well adapted for amateurs, as there is no character in the piece which has to be supported by very high class talent. The first act commences with a gathering of peasants dressed *à la* outside the Lion Inn, in honor of "Erminie's" birthday. The plot which is exceptionally light, consists chiefly of the impersonation of Ernest, Viscount de Brissac, "Erminie's" intended husband, by an escaped convict Ravennes, who with his pal, Cadeux, have waylaid the Viscount and robbed him. By obtaining his letters they are enabled to introduce themselves to "Erminie's" father; the Marquis de Ponvert. Ravennes assumes the Viscount name and Cadeux is introduced as his friend, Baron Bonne. Ernest is arrested for robbing the supposed Viscount and thrown into prison. Eventually the false Viscount and his friend are discovered and arrested. The play, like the novel, ends with every one being happy. Though we were not sure if the faithful Simon was rewarded by the fascinating maid Javotte. If he was not he ought to have been. The following was the cast:

Marquis de Ponvert..... A. R. Irwin.  
Chevalier de Brabazon..... F. Cranston.  
Ernest, Viscount de Brissac..... T. Sharp.  
Eugene (engaged to Erminie) S. B. Lowes.  
Capt. Delaney..... R. P. Davis.  
Sergeant..... Rowan Johnston.  
Datois (inn keeper)..... W. Summers.  
Simon (waiter)..... C. A. Baldrey.  
Ravennes (escaped convict)..... S. W. McLean.  
Cadeux..... H. T. Munro.  
Erminie (Erminie's friend) Miss Lena Lee.  
Princess de Grampaux..... Mrs. Durst.  
Javotte (maid)..... Miss Lee.  
Marie (village belle)..... Mrs. Cameron.

A large number of young ladies and gentlemen took part in the chorus. The children looked excessively pretty. In the first act they appeared whirling in a circle; the chorus singing "Around in a whirl," their names were, Cosy Lee, Flora and Poppy Macdonald, Bertie Kavanaugh, Chari Matthy, H. James, Ernest Smith and Penny Lee.

The first act opens with a pretty scene in front of the Inn, the chorus singing "Around in a whirl." The Marquis with "Erminie" on stage are greeted with applause. "Erminie's" song "When love was young" was well received. The duet "Past and Future" between Erminie and Eugene was also appreciated. The "Married song" by the Marquis (Mr. Irwin) was sung well and with great vim. Miss Lee, Javotte was without doubt, to our mind the chief feature of the piece. Her singing was a true gem in the song "This after-

noon at four" and her acting of such a natural character that it appeared to be no effort to perform the part of Javotte the pretty, but rather flitting maid, who is poor Simon safely in the toils, and seemingly would not object to add to the number.

The two thieves, Ravennes and Cadeux (Messrs. Munro and McGinnis) played their parts well. Dr. McGinnis doing the heavy villain with a good deal of talent. Cadeux (Mr. Munro) must be awarded very great credit for the manner in which he presented his part; he acted very well and scored a well deserved success in his song, "What the Dickie Birds say." His portrayal of the character if Baron Bonne was excessively good, particularly in his love making to the princess; but though a full fledged Baron, he cannot give up his old habits and is constantly appropriating some article of jewelry from that lady (Mrs. Durst) whose rendering of the rather easy character of the Princess, was good.

The character of "Erminie" (Mrs. A. Macdonald) was well sustained and her singing of the lullaby song was we think, the best as well as the prettiest that she sang. The dresses and stage setting of this act are very pretty. The third and last act is principally dialogue, one song "Good night" being the only one in it. This was very pleasingly rendered and the curtain fell amid rounds of applause.

The Marquis de Ponvert, (Mr. Irwin) make up was very good, and, as is always the case with this gentleman's singing, it was greatly applauded and the applause was well deserved.

Mr. J. B. Lowes, as Eugene, did fairly well in his songs, but is the character of the *laid-back* lover, he did not appear to be quite up to date.

Mr. Cranston, as the Chevalier de Brabazon, looked the character to perfection.

Mr. Baldrey, as Simon was remarkable good and natural in his character of waiter and as good as Javotte's, jealous lover, ever on the *qui vive* to interfere with the pretty maid's flirtations.

Captain Delaney (Mr. R. P. Davies) and his company were very good and it is almost safe to say that the captain and most of his men had learnt their professional parts off the stage. Mr. Davies gave a most little all through.

Mrs. Cameron, as Marie, a village belle sang the song "Womans dress" well.

Mine host, of the Lion, (Mr. Sommers) made a good landlord.

Clark whose word was by no means the easiest. He was unrelenting in his efforts preparing the choruses and parts, also looking after the orchestra so that in a great measure the success of the society is due to him.

### Pipe Smokers.

You may be satisfied with the brands of tobacco you have been using for years. Grant it: that you are satisfied. As there is always room for improvement, we ask you to try our OLD CHUM Pipe, or cut smoking tobacco, and we believe you will be better satisfied. In any case a trial won't hurt you. Don't delay upon the order of buying, but buy at once. Aug. 18 ad.

### DOUGLAS.

A couple of weeks ago the shareholders of the Patrons cheese factory held their annual meeting, to receive the report of the management and consider prospects for the coming year. The report of S. J. Greenwood, who managed the past year, was accepted by all as perfectly satisfactory. A little unpleasantness cropped up in the meeting between three or four prominent residents, that was also quite unnecessary and unkind for, as the work of all who had to do with the factory was very satisfactorily done.

At the close of the business meeting Mr. S. A. Baldwin, of the Experimental Farm, delivered a very instructive address on "The best Pasturage for Cattle."

The speakers believed farmers could make themselves poor raising wheat alone even at \$2 a bushel, as they sometimes did in Russia, by weating out their farms.

In Oxford County, Ont., they usually had 50 cows on every 75 acres of land and went largely into cheese making. He would not advise the the cultivation of red clover in this country, as it could not be done successfully but white clover could be developed into excellent pasture.

Timothy could be grown well, and in many places was giving good satisfaction but he appeared of the cultivation of native grasses. They were most successful. There was one species he called "Drop Seed" which he found to be the most successful. It stood the winters well, and after a crop or two stood cut most satisfactorily. For his fear the sowing of oats and peas together very satisfactory, sowing the oats first and a little deeper than the peas. He spoke forcibly on the necessity for good feeding and care in the winter, this was much more urgent than summer feed.

Mr. C. G. of the MAIL was present and gave a few practical remarks.

### NORTFIELD.

The marriage of Mr. Thomas N. Edwards and Miss Polly Ponsey, daughter of Mrs. Ponsey, a resident of Nortfield, was solemnized on the 1st of March, at 4 p.m., at the residence of the bride's mother. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Galpin, of Belmont. Only a few of the most intimate friends were present to witness the tying of the nuptial knot. The bride was neatly and becomingly attired in crimson, with cream trimmings, and was the recipient of many useful presents. Miss Scott, of Milton, and Mr. Chas. Ponsey, brother of the bride, assisted them through the trying ordeal. After a sumptuous wedding supper, all present retired to the house of Mr. Dick, where a large party was given in honor of the newly wedded couple.

### Tourists.

Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 75c bottles by all leading druggists. Feb

### CANADIAN.

Lady Mowat, the wife of Sir Oliver Mowat, died at midnight on March 13th, at Dr. Walker's private hospital, Toronto, from the effects of a paralytic stroke. At intervals the patient was able to recognize her relations. She was 68 years of age.

MONTREAL, March 13.—The Royal Victoria hospital, which was founded by Lord Mount Stephen and Sir Donald A. Smith, to commemorate the Queen's jubilee, will shortly come in for another magnificent donation from the founders, who intend to give another million to endow the institution.

TORONTO, March 13.—Mrs. F. J. Martin was found dead this morning. Death, it is supposed, resulted from starvation and cold. Her husband had been out of work some time and the family was completely destitute.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 13.—The next combine is likely to embrace all the rolling mills and cut nail factories. Overtures have been made to the owners of such mills and factories here for the purchase by a syndicate of Americans and Canadian capitalists.

MONTEAL, March 13.—James E. Steen, of the Winnipeg Commercial, is here. He says he believes that Manitoba this year will have the largest area under wheat ever known in the history of the province.

PROVINCIAL and TERRITORIAL.

Inspector Piercy of the N. W. M. P., shot himself fatally at the Hotel Edmonton, Edmonton, March 13th.

Mr. Cranston, as the Chevalier de Brabazon, looked the character to perfection.

Mr. Baldrey, as Simon was remarkable good and natural in his character of waiter and as good as Javotte's, jealous lover, ever on the *qui vive* to interfere with the pretty maid's flirtations.

Captain Delaney (Mr. R. P. Davies) and his company were very good and it is almost safe to say that the captain and most of his men had learnt their professional parts off the stage. Mr. Davies gave a most little all through.

Mr. Cranston, as Marie, a village belle sang the song "Womans dress" well.

Mine host, of the Lion, (Mr. Sommers) made a good landlord.

Clark whose word was by no means the easiest. He was unrelenting in his efforts preparing the choruses and parts, also looking after the orchestra so that in a great measure the success of the society is due to him.

Mr. J. A. Brockon, has erected a very fine restaurant in which he has combined a shaving parlor and a billiard hall.

The Local agricultural society, which is in a flourishing condition, has just erected a magnificent two story hall 30x40, with a grand roof.

The citizens feeling the necessity for a grange mill put their hands in their pockets to the tune of \$10,000.00 and built one on the joint stock principle. The main building or mill is four stories high, and about 30x70 feet, and the engine house is of stone and very commodious. The mill machinery is from the Grey establishment, Toronto, and is of the very latest finish. The engine and boiler are 35 and 40 horse power respectively, and from the establishment of Ingols & Son, Toronto. Mr. J. C. Lipset, of Meadow Lee, had full charge of putting in the machinery, and made a most excellent job of his charge. It is the intention of the company to erect an elevator shortly and buy grain for export.

Dec. 22, '92.

### WHITEWOOD.

This little town is making substantial progress notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the past year.

Mr. J. A. Brockon, has erected a very fine restaurant in which he has combined a shaving parlor and a billiard hall.

The Local agricultural society, which is in a flourishing condition, has just erected a magnificent two story hall 30x40, with a grand roof.

The citizens feeling the necessity for a grange mill put their hands in their pockets to the tune of \$10,000.00 and built one on the joint stock principle. The main building or mill is four stories high, and about 30x70 feet, and the engine house is of stone and very commodious. The mill machinery is from the Grey establishment, Toronto, and is of the very latest finish. The engine and boiler are 35 and 40 horse power respectively, and from the establishment of Ingols & Son, Toronto. Mr. J. C. Lipset, of Meadow Lee, had full charge of putting in the machinery, and made a most excellent job of his charge. It is the intention of the company to erect an elevator shortly and buy grain for export.

Dec. 22, '92.

WHITEWOOD.

This little town is making substantial progress notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the past year.

Mr. J. A. Brockon, has erected a very fine restaurant in which he has combined a shaving parlor and a billiard hall.

The Local agricultural society, which is in a flourishing condition, has just erected a magnificent two story hall 30x40, with a grand roof.

The citizens feeling the necessity for a grange mill put their hands in their pockets to the tune of \$10,000.00 and built one on the joint stock principle. The main building or mill is four stories high, and about 30x70 feet, and the engine house is of stone and very commodious. The mill machinery is from the Grey establishment, Toronto, and is of the very latest finish. The engine and boiler are 35 and 40 horse power respectively, and from the establishment of Ingols & Son, Toronto. Mr. J. C. Lipset, of Meadow Lee, had full charge of putting in the machinery, and made a most excellent job of his charge. It is the intention of the company to erect an elevator shortly and buy grain for export.

Dec. 22, '92.

WHITEWOOD.

This little town is making substantial progress notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the past year.

Mr. J. A. Brockon, has erected a very fine restaurant in which he has combined a shaving parlor and a billiard hall.

The Local agricultural society, which is in a flourishing condition, has just erected a magnificent two story hall 30x40, with a grand roof.

The citizens feeling the necessity for a grange mill put their hands in their pockets to the tune of \$10,000.00 and built one on the joint stock principle. The main building or mill is four stories high, and about 30x70 feet, and the engine house is of stone and very commodious. The mill machinery is from the Grey establishment, Toronto, and is of the very latest finish. The engine and boiler are 35 and 40 horse power respectively, and from the establishment of Ingols & Son, Toronto. Mr. J. C. Lipset, of Meadow Lee, had full charge of putting in the machinery, and made a most excellent job of his charge. It is the intention of the company to erect an elevator shortly and buy grain for export.

Dec. 22, '92.

WHITEWOOD.

This little town is making substantial progress notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the past year.

Mr. J. A. Brockon, has erected a very fine restaurant in which he has combined a shaving parlor and a billiard hall.

The Local agricultural society, which is in a flourishing condition, has just erected a magnificent two story hall 30x40, with a grand roof.

The citizens feeling the necessity for a grange mill put their hands in their pockets to the tune of \$10,000.00 and built one on the joint stock principle. The main building or mill is four stories high, and about 30x70 feet, and the engine house is of stone and very commodious. The mill machinery is from the Grey establishment, Toronto, and is of the very latest finish. The engine and boiler are 35 and 40 horse power respectively, and from the establishment of Ingols & Son, Toronto. Mr. J. C. Lipset, of Meadow Lee, had full charge of putting in the machinery, and made a most excellent job of his charge. It is the intention of the company to erect an elevator shortly and buy grain for export.

Dec. 22, '92.

WHITEWOOD.

This little town is making substantial progress notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the past year.

Mr. J. A. Brockon, has erected a very fine restaurant in which he has combined a shaving parlor and a billiard hall.

The Local agricultural society, which is in a flourishing condition, has just erected a magnificent two story hall 30x40, with a grand roof.

The citizens feeling the necessity for a grange mill put their hands in their pockets to the tune of \$10,000.00 and built one on the joint stock principle. The main building or mill is four stories high, and about 30x70 feet, and the engine house is of stone and very commodious. The mill machinery is from the Grey establishment, Toronto, and is of the very latest finish. The engine and boiler are 35 and 40 horse power respectively, and from the establishment of Ingols & Son, Toronto. Mr. J. C. Lipset, of Meadow Lee, had full charge of putting in the machinery, and made a most excellent job of his charge. It is the intention of the company to erect an elevator shortly and buy grain for export.

Dec. 22, '92.

WHITEWOOD.

This little town is making substantial progress notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the past year.

Mr. J. A. Brockon, has erected a very fine restaurant in which he has combined a shaving parlor and a billiard hall.

The Local agricultural society, which is in a flourishing condition, has just erected a magnificent two story hall 30x40, with a grand roof.

The citizens feeling the necessity for a grange mill put their hands in their pockets to the tune of \$10,000.00 and built one on the joint stock principle. The main building or mill is four stories high, and about 30x70 feet, and the engine house is of stone and very commodious. The mill machinery is from the Grey establishment, Toronto, and is of the very latest finish. The engine and boiler are 35 and 40 horse power respectively, and from the establishment of Ingols & Son, Toronto. Mr. J. C. Lipset, of Meadow Lee, had full charge of putting in the machinery, and made a most excellent job of his charge. It is the intention of the company to erect an elevator shortly and buy grain for export.

Dec. 22, '92.

WHITEWOOD.

This little town is making substantial progress notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the past year.

Mr. J. A. Brockon, has erected a very fine restaurant in which he has combined a shaving parlor and a billiard hall.

The Local agricultural society,

## MR. DALY ON THE TARIFF.

You can naturally understand, Mr. Speaker, that I am somewhat abashed, having to reply to an hon. gentleman so old in experience, and so little a politician as the hon. gentleman who has just sat down. And more particularly so, I feel my position as I have recently been during two hours and a half, in reply to the hon. gentleman's speech, and seeing his fiery eyes, and hearing his noisy tirades pointed out, as if his voice were not sufficiently strong, and his manner was not sufficiently forcible, and as if he could not speak in the House, his arguments so easily silencing the members by pointing his finger at them. I can only say that, notwithstanding the hon. gentleman's speech, I have listened to what I have listened to before; I am not inclined to what hon. gentleman has mentioned to before, and I have listened to what numerous audiences throughout Ontario listened to during the last general elections, and during the by-elections. It is the same old story, the same old talk, and I suppose that will continue until such time as the condition of this unhappy shall be changed in Canada, and those hon. gentlemen occupy seats which we occupy at this present time. The hon. gentleman has, I take it, given the best possible argument he can, and made the greatest onslaught possible on the policy of this Government. And what does it all amount to? It amounts only to this, that we have a restoration of the old chancery that have been used for years, and exception taken to the Minister of Finance's announcement of the policy of the Government. The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Paterson) said the Minister of Finance's words meant nothing, that they could not be construed to mean anything. The reason the hon. gentleman, who has just taken his seat, is not pleased with the words of the Finance Minister in announcing the policy of the Government is, that he considered that the hon. gentleman would probably have acted, but the mainly part he did in presenting the views of the Government and supporting them as Finance Minister, but that he would have taken the easily part adopted by politicians in years past. The Finance Minister, in making his announcement to the House the other day, told hon. members that he was telling the truth, that he had no reason to disregard the truth, and he deserved to make a manly, straightforward and open explanation of the policy of the Government. And what is that policy? That policy is that we will remain with the old landmarks; these were the words which the hon. gentleman used, with the old flag and with the old policy. And more than that, he said there was a feeling of unrest throughout the country, and the Government were prepared to meet the condition of affairs in Canada to day by making such changes in the tariff as would meet present circumstances. But the Minister of Finance had the mainness and the Government had the mainness and courage to say that they do not believe they, with one fell swoop, within the very short time they have occupied the Treasury benches, can go to work and undo a tariff framed some fourteen years ago. The hon. gentleman ridiculed the statement of the Finance Minister that he intended, in company with his colleagues, to visit different parts of the Dominion during the recess, in order to ascertain the condition of affairs. The hon. gentleman said that the Finance Minister would have to visit some 700,000 factories, that he would have to interview so many hundreds of thousands of mechanics, that he would have to work night and day and even on Sundays and holidays in order to fulfil his mission, and that, even then he could not accomplish it. While my hon. friend from Brant (Mr. Paterson) was bantering alluding to this, it occurred to me that, if the Minister wished his views to reach all the manufacturers and the oppressed distressed agriculturists of Canada, he should hire a hall and get the hon. member from Brant (Mr. Paterson) to proclaim upon the roof tops the position of affairs, for I have no doubt that the hon. gentleman's views would reach through many constituents, and would make the announcement far and wide. My hon. friend who has just spoken takes exception to the initiation of the National Policy. He said that there was no occasion for this policy, but he forgot that when the National Policy was announced by the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, when he led the opposition in this House, there was a feeling of unrest throughout the length and breadth of Canada such as does not exist to-day. He remembers, no doubt, however, that he was a supporter of the Mackenzie Government, which had been in power for about four years, and which had as Finance Minister, the present member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright). The hon. member has forgotten that the Finance Minister of the Mackenzie Administration was not prepared, as the present Finance Minister is, to listen to the voice of the people with reference to trade matters, and the condition of affairs, but that on the contrary, he turned a deaf ear to them, they asked for bread and he gave them a stone, and Sir, so intense was the feeling of the country at that time, that when the Mackenzie Administration appealed to the people, the electorate of Canada turned them from power. When Sir John Macdonald came into office, he carried out the promises he had made to the people when he was in opposition, and he brought forward in due course the resolution upon which was based the National Policy. If I mistake not "Hansard" may not record it, although history does the member from Brant (Mr. Paterson) says one does in favor of a policy, which is not the National Policy, was at all events akin to it. I do not think that the hon. gentleman himself was in accord with the policy of Sir Richard Cartwright at that time. It would occupy too much of the time of the House if I were to follow the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Paterson) through all his paragraphs, and I shall but briefly allude to some of his arguments. He quoted figures to try to show that the exports of Canada were as great during the time of the Mackenzie Administration as they have been since, and that we exported as many manufactured goods as we do now. I do not consider the hon. gentleman's figures. No doubt we did export largely then;

but the reason was that we had to export our manufactures, because at that time we had no market for them in our own country. The cry of the people against the Government of that day was: that the Americans were making a slaughter market of Canada; that they were running our home products out of our home market, and I do not suppose that any class of the people felt this more than the fellow-citizens of my hon. friend who lives in Brantford. I am glad to be able to say that we are exporting in a greater ratio to-day than we did then; that we are exporting to the same and other foreign countries, and that we are exporting to a great market which we had not at that time, namely, the market of Manitoba, North-west, and British Columbia. We have got our home market to-day, and we have got as well other foreign markets, which we had not in 1878. The hon. gentleman would lead us to believe in his statement that the National Policy has done nothing for this country, and that Canadians are not today in a prosperous condition. It seems to me almost a waste of time for the Finance Minister and other speakers on this side of the House to give figures here day after day, to show that this country is in a most prosperous condition, when hon. gentlemen opposite do not want to believe it. The hon. member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) gave figures the other night in reference to our aggregate trade, and he endeavored to make the House believe that under his Administration this country had enjoyed as large a volume of trade as it does now. We have only to look at the Trade and Navigation Returns to show the incorrectness of this statement. The total exports of Canada in 1868 were of the value of \$131,927,532. In 1874, under the wise Administration of Sir John Macdonald, they rose to \$217,565,510, an increase of \$86,637,978, but in 1874, when the Liberal Government came into power, although our aggregate trade amounted to 217,000,000 odd dollars, I regret to say, and the shame is upon gentlemen on the other side of the House, that our trade decreased to \$153,445,682 in 1878, or a loss in a few years of \$64,119,828; but Sir, a new era had dawned upon our country, and the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald assumed power, and announced his National Policy, and the trade which in 1876 dwindled down to \$153,445,682 has risen in the year 1891 to over \$241,269,453, an increase in the thirteen years between 1879 and 1892, of \$87,923,761. That should indicate to any fair-minded man, that Canada is, in an immense degree, more prosperous to-day than she was under the Liberal regime. My hon. friend (Mr. Paterson) lives in the manufacturing city of Brantford, a city which is shown, by the census returns, to have gained in population and wealth in a greater ratio than almost any other town in Ontario, and it is extraordinary to me that he should have the hardihood to stand here to-night and say that this country is not prosperous. I find, by the census returns, that the city of Brantford had, in 1881, a population of 9,616 and in 1891 a population of 12,733, an increase, in ten years, of 3,117 or 32.6 per cent. So far as trade is concerned, in the city of Brantford, I find by "Bulletin No. 12," that in 1881 there were 140 manufacturing establishments, and in 1891, 259. The capital invested in this city in 1881 was \$1,028,983, which, in 1891, amounted to \$3,231,879. In 1881 the number of hands employed in Brantford was 1,306, but in 1891 it amounted to 2,185. The wages paid in Brantford in 1881 were \$433,828, while in 1891, the sum increased to \$1,031,675. The cost of material in 1881 was \$1,129,747, and in 1891, \$1,894,826, while the value of the products of the factory in 1881 was \$1,361,097, which, in 1891, to \$1,299,699. These are the figures pertaining to the condition of affairs in the town in which the hon. gentleman lives, but, furthermore, he would lead this House, and the people of the country to believe that the province of Ontario, the banner province, we may say, of the Confederation, is not in as prosperous condition as it was in 1878. He would lead us to believe that the farmers and manufacturers are poverty stricken, that the people are unduly weighted by taxation, on account of the National Policy, and that they cannot earn a livelihood here, and that the farmer cannot get fair prices for his produce. One would think, to hear his lamentable tale, told in scaterring tones, that the people residing in the province of Ontario, were in a worse condition than those of the southern states of America. But when I quote to the statistics furnished by the Ontario Government, not by this Government, I think you will come to the conclusion that, so far as the province of Ontario is concerned, she is in a pretty prosperous condition, and that I say it without fear of contradiction, there is no state there is no state in the Union to-day, having a population and soil similar to those of Ontario, in one-half or one-quarter as prosperous a condition as that province. I find that the value of farm property in Ontario in 1891 was placed at \$971,888,068, made up as follows: \$621,245,223 of farm land, \$191,268,327 of buildings, \$50,651,442 of implements, and \$108,721,076 of live stock; and the total value of field crops of the province was placed at \$120,323,667; and the report says:

The growth of the farming industry is seen in the fact that during ten years the value of farm buildings has increased by 41 per cent, of farm implements by 35 per cent, and live stock by 30 per cent.

Now, the hon. gentleman said that he would ask any member of this House to say whether the value of farm lands had not decreased throughout the length and breadth of Canada, compared with ten years ago. I will admit that in the province of Ontario farm lands have decreased in value during the last ten years; but they have not decreased below their proper value. I say that the farm lands of Ontario to-day are at their proper value. The value placed upon them ten years ago was a better value, fixed by the fact that there was not sufficient unoccupied land ready for cultivation, and that consequently land was greatly in demand by immigrants coming here from other lands and by men who desired to increase their holdings or who had sons they desired to place upon farms.

To be continued.

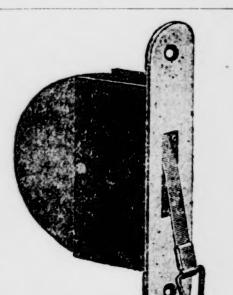
## Headquarters FOR OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS. ALL LINES REPRESENTED.

## Railway Tickets. SHORTEST, CHEAPEST QUICKEST

## ROUTES, Via Portland, Halifax and New York.

“Cabin, \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30 upwards  
Passenger, \$10, \$15, \$20 upwards  
Intermediate \$20, Steamer \$25  
Passenger, \$10, \$15, \$20 upwards  
Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European Continent, Prepaid passages arranged from all points.

F. C. PATERSON,  
C. P. R. City Ticket Agent,  
Or to J. H. Longworth, Depot Agent,  
Brandon, or to Robt. Kerr, Gen. Pass.  
Agent, Winnipeg.



## CALL AND SEE SASH BALANCE, ARRIVING DAILY.

one of America's greatest inventions. No more box frames required, a perfect substitute for the old style of hanging windows at half the price.

We have secured full control for the

### Pullman Sash Balance

which we will be pleased to show any person wishing to hang their windows. They can be put in either new or old buildings.

The Hanbury & McNaughton Co.

### ON TRIAL FOR 90 DAYS.

The finest, neatest and latest line in Electrical appliances in the world. They have never failed to cure. We are positive of it that we will back our claim and send you any Electrical Appliance new or old you want and you can try it for Three Months. Largest list of testimonials on earth. Send for book and journal free. W. T. Baer & Co., Windsor, Ont.

We Live in a Progressive Age.

### WE AIM TO IMPROVE!

AND  
Not Deteriorate!

Our New Brand, the

## CABLE EXTRA

will be found to be exceptionally fine, and we respectfully suggest that smokers give this brand a trial, when our statement will be fully verified as to quality.

S. DAVIS & SONS.

## Have You Tried The “CABLE EXTRA” CIGAR?

### OSTAGE STAMPS.

OLD STAMPS. Postage, Collections, and Ancient Coins are bought, and changed, at the highest prices, correspondence solicited with the undersigned. WEISZ  
Dealer of stamps and antiquities  
BUDAPEST (HUNGARY) VACSI-KORUTA.

## REMOVED

## Rosser Avenue AND 8TH ST.

## FINE GROCERIES a Specialty.

### Spring Shipments of

### Dry Goods,

### Ready Made Clothing

### Mens' Furnishings,

### Hats and Caps,

### To make room we have decided to go out of

## Boots & Shoes

Having bought largely of Stylish Footwear for Spring and Summer, this gives you a grand opportunity to purchase your

### Footwear

### AT

## Wholesale - Prices.

### FURNITURE

### CREAM.

Makes old Furniture

just look like

new.

### BLUESTONE.

Farmers all know that there is good and bad

Bluestone. The Farmers' Institute recommend

that only the best should be used. We have it

and to encourage farmers to use it we will sell

it for \$1.

Manufactured by

Rose & Co.,

Rosser Ave.

BRANDON.

Kill the worms or they will kill

your child. Dr. Low's Worm

Syrup is the best worm killer.

WANTED.

TWO Carloads Potatoes, One Carload Choice

Seed. Oats, rye, barley, etc.

Address, JOHN SHARPLER,

Calgary, Alberta.

Feb. 22, 1893.

## “HELLO!”

The way to save money is by going to the

### Brandon Dye Works

and getting First Class Work done in

Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing

for just ONE-HALF the amount you have

been paying for it. For instance

CLEANING.

Gents' Suits, \$1.50

Overcoats, \$1.00

Undercoats, 75

Boys' Suits, 75

Ladies' Dresses, 75

Upholsters, 75

All other articles dyed at a proportionate

price. Goods by express promptly attended to.

Shop Corner of Rosser and 8th Sts.

A. BEASLEY, Proprietor,

P.O. Address, Box 471.

Mar. 2, 1893.

## W. L. DOUGLAS,

\$3 Boots the Best in the World,

FOR SALE BY

ZINC BRO. S.

Cor. 8th Street and Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

## ‘El Padre’ Reina Victoria.

## Contractor's - Supplies.

If you require anything in the  
Building Line call and see us and get  
out prices before buying elsewhere.

We Manufacture

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, &c.

at our FACTORY, 8TH ST.

We also carry a large slack of

Kiln Run, Veneer

AND

Repressed Brick.

at our brick Yards, 13th St. In buying from us you buy direct from the manufacturers thus saving middlemen profits. We carry Full Lines in

CEMENTS, PLASTERS, HAIR

GLASS AND LIME.

Our LUMBER is all Kiln Dried on the premises by the hot blast system.

F. T. COPE Manufacturing Co.

Factory, 8th St., near N. P. Elevator, Brandon.

## ROSE'S.

### ROSE'S

### FURNITURE

### CREAM.

Makes old Furniture

just look like

new.

Manufactured by

Rose & Co.,

Rosser Ave.

BRANDON.

Kill the worms or they will kill

your child. Dr. Low's Worm

Syrup is the best worm killer.

WANTED.

TWO Carloads Potatoes, One Carload Choice

Seed. Oats, rye, barley, etc.

Address, JOHN SHARPLER,

Calgary, Alberta.

Feb. 22, 1893.

WANTED.

TWO Carloads Potatoes, One Carload Choice

Seed. Oats, rye, barley, etc.

Address, JOHN SHARPLER,

Calgary, Alberta.

Feb. 22, 1893.

WANTED.

TWO Carloads Potatoes, One Carload Choice

Seed. Oats, rye, barley, etc.

Address, JOHN SHARPLER,

Calgary, Alberta.

Feb. 22, 1893.

WANTED.

TWO Carloads Potatoes, One Carload Choice

Seed. Oats, rye, barley, etc.

Address, JOHN SHARPLER,

Calgary, Alberta.

Feb. 22, 1893.

WANTED.

TWO Carloads Potatoes, One Carload Choice

Seed. Oats, rye, barley, etc.

Address, JOHN SHARPLER,

## ANOTHER LONDON MIRACLE.

AN ODDFELLOWS' LODGE PASSES  
RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

The Extraordinary Case of Mr. E. F. Carothers—Utterly Helpless for Three Years—Pronounced Permanently Disabled by His Lodge Doctor—Restored to Health and Strength and Again Working at His Trade—A Story Frightened With Hope for Others.

London Advertiser.

Canadian Order of Oddfellows.  
Manchester Unity.  
Loyal Perseverance Lodge, No. 118.  
London Nov. 22, 1892.

To the Dr. William's Medicine Company.

Gentlemen.—I have much pleasure in forwarding you a vote of thanks passed by the members of the Lodge, thanking you for the good your valuable medicine, Pink Pills has done for our brother, E. F. Carothers, who for three years and a half was almost helpless from locomotor ataxia and given up by our doctor as incurable, and who is now, we are happy to say, by the use of your Pink Pills, able to work again.

Trusting that your valuable medicine may be the means of curing many sufferers and a blessing to them as it was to our brother, I am yours truly, on behalf of the Lodge.

Ed. Gillet, Secretary.  
521 Phillip Street, London, Ont.  
This is to certify that the above facts are a true statement.

E. F. Carothers.

The above is self-explanatory, but in order to lay the facts of this extraordinary case more fully before the public an Advertiser reporter proceeded to investigate it. It was his pleasure and duty some time since to record the remarkable cure of Mr. E. J. Powell, of South London, wrought by the medicine known as Dr. William's Pink Pills. The reporter, it was a striking story of release from life-long affliction, but it was even surpassed by the miraculous experience of Mr. E. F. Carothers of 103 William street. Mr. Carothers is an uncle of Alderman R. A. Carothers, and by virtue of long residence and personal qualities is well and favorably known throughout the city. He is a carpenter and joiner by trade, and a good workman. His friends and acquaintances are aware that a healthier and more robust man never walked the streets of London until a few years ago when he was suddenly stricken with what is generally supposed to be locomotor ataxia. The doctor with regret that he had been pronounced incurable, and as he was unable to leave the house, only occasional callers saw him again during his long spell of total disability. Within the last few months they have been agreeably surprised to see him around again, pluming his ravening and appetizing visage, and of course, glee and explanation naturally followed, and it is now widely known in the city to what agency Mr. Carothers owes his magical restoration to health and strength.

### A TALK WITH MR. CARROTHERS.

The other evening the reporter called upon Mr. Carothers, and was welcomed by the die-hard, the bosom of his family, looking pale, hearty and happy. Upon learning his visitor's errand he said he was only too happy out of the depths of his gratitude to relate the circumstances of his affliction and his wonderful cure.

"I had always been a strong, healthy man," he said, "until this stroke laid me low. I hardly knew what sickness meant. I lay there for three weeks in April, when the attack came. I went to bed apparently in my usual health one night and awoke about 5 o'clock in the morning as my watch at the head of the bed told me. I dozed off again, and on waking the second time attempted to rise. I could not move. Every nerve and muscle of my body seemed to me paralyzed. I lay like a log. At first I was speechless but managed after a time to articulate feebly, and not very audibly my wish that a physician be sent for. Dr. Moorehouse came and placed a mustard plaster across my bowels, telling me to lie quiet for a few days. I did so, because I could not do anything else."

"As I was entitled to the services of the lodge physician, Dr. Pingel, I sent for him. He gave some medicine that relieved the excruciating pain in my head. He brought another doctor with him (I don't know his name) and they subjected me to a regular course of treatment, by which I was suspended from support around my neck. I asked the doctor what the matter was, but as he evidently wished to spare my feelings he did not tell me directly, nor did Mr. Gillet, the secretary of the lodge, whom I also asked. I inferred that there was something they did not wish me to know."

"I had now been about a year in the same condition. Sometimes I was able to get out of bed, but never out of doors. At other times I was unable to feel myself. I had absolutely no control over my muscles. If I had attempted to touch or pick up anything, my arm would usually strayed, apparently of its own will, in an entirely different direction. I was more helpless than an infant, and I suffered a great deal. The doctor commenced the injection of some compound into my arm and leg, but a kind of abscess gathered in each and it had to be lanced. This was very painful. A quart of matter of a greenish color came out, and I got stronger in general health, but my paralysis remained the same. In December, 1891, after two years and eight months of this helplessness, I was given up by the doctors as hopeless. The grand master of the order, who had come to London to look into my case, and the secretary of Perseverance Lodge, came to see me and informed me of this. I had given up all hope myself, so the blow fell lighter. The lodge had all this time been paying my weekly sick dues, and I understood that after the doctor's certificate of my hopelessness had been handed in they made arrangements to continue giving me permanent aid."

"Now, as to the remedy which proved my earthly salvation. A next door neighbor one day sent me in a label of Dr. William's Pink Pills box. I read it and acting on a whim, and not with any real expectation of benefit, gave my little girl 50 cents to buy a box. The very first box made me more cheerful; it seemed to brace me up and I began to feel a glimmer of hope. With the second and third box the improvement continued, and I felt more than delighted to find that I was commencing to recover the use of my limbs. Through a friend I got a dozen boxes and the lodge added a

dozen more. I kept on taking the Pink Pills, and I gained steadily; so that I am now what you see me to-day. Yes, I am capable of earning my living as before. I am working at my trade in London West at present and walk over there (a distance of nearly two miles from the house) and return every day."

"You are naturally thankful for Dr. William's Pink Pills then?" interposed the reporter.

"Thankful!" echoed Mr. Carothers. "I can't find words to express my gratitude. You can imagine a man in my position, always strong and healthy before, struck down that way, with family dependent upon him; and after giving up all hope of being anything but a useless burden, to be restored this way to strength and happiness, haven't I reason to be thankful, and my family too?" And there was no mistaking the sincerity of the utterance. "I believe Dr. William's Pink Pills can do anything that man-made medicine on earth can," he continued. "I know of other cases in this city where they have succeeded when doctors have failed. Well, good night." And the reporter left to call on Mr. Ed. Gillet, the secretary of Perseverance Lodge, who lives a couple of blocks further south at 521 Phillip street.

**MR. GILLET'S STATEMENT.**  
"There is nothing that can give me greater pleasure," said Bro. Gillet, "than to say a good word for Dr. William's Pink Pills. I tell you they saved the lodge a good deal of money in Bro. Carothers' case, and there is no doubt in my mind that the opposition, asked for an adjournment of the debate until the following afternoon, but the Premier declined.

There was a large attendance of the general public in the evening to hear Mr. Macdonald's criticism of the treasurer's budget speech and the Premier in reply, which were undoubtedly two of the best speeches delivered during the present session.

On the assembling of the House, Mr. Martin contended that the House should adjourn for the night. On a motion to that effect being put it was lost by a vote of 22 to 12.

Mr. Macdonald then rose, and in the course of his remarks said he wanted a free discussion of the receipts and expenditure, but the idea seemed to be to choke off discussion and run the affairs to suit the sweet will of the government. Had the expenditure of the House been made without warrant? Taking up of what the public accounts in spite of the fact that the accounts were not in order and the audit not completed. He called upon and frank would have admitted it. During the year the receipts had not been keeping with the expenditures. Some accounts had been changed to capital account but in spite of this the money had run short. In two or three departments the expenditure had been lavish equaling the Norquay Government. He then attacked the expenditure connected with the executive council; he failed to see how there was the expenditure of \$35,400 for election expenses when the estimate was only \$25,000, unless one knew that the hungry horde of election clerks swooped down upon them and they had to be fed. Mr. Macdonald went into the matter seriatim. He said the estimate for the agriculture and immigration departments had also been exceeded. He referred to the agricultural college which was only damaged before the eyes of the electors as a bait. The Government had no intention of starting a college of the kind. He next dealt with the prohibition of liquor and referred to the way in which the Government wanted to do it. He said that the government did not intend to do it without an amendment to the bill to help the Provincial legislature setting the proceeds of school lands, it was better in the hands of the Dominion Government and would do much for education. The next topic was the theorizing in council re Ryan and Haney matter. He said he wanted to give the information about the order-in-council. Why such trifling? If the money was due why not pay it? It not, why put in the estimate year after year. The hon. gentleman next dealt with the Chicago World's Fair building. The house said were never given any paper to enlighten them on the great expenditure, voted and asked for. He had to let in why the Province of Manitoba could not fall in line with the other provinces. The Ontario government, though Liberal, was acting with the Dominion Government in showing the products from ocean to ocean. Why was the Premier acting in such a way and with so much disquiet? Mr. Macdonald read the Greenway-Daly correspondence on the subject and criticised the action taken by the government severally. He did not. The Premier replied to Mr. Daly's offer to grant \$5,000. A strange disquiet. The location of the building was agreed upon. Although in a good position now, it would not be the popular route when the World's Fair opened. If you have such a magnificent and, why are you not inside exhibiting with the other countries? Will the government have suitable answers for these questions? Will he say it is money trouble with the Dominion Government that prevents us? The Ottawa Government would pay all transportation and arrangement expenses for all products shown inside the grounds. But here is an expense Manitoba has to pay herself. No help from Ottawa for us. He was not talking for political effect, he was acting in the interests of the great west, and he sincerely hoped that before long, it was too late, the premier would see the error of his ways and act in accord with the Dominion authorities in the true interests of the country. Mr. Macdonald was loudly applauded on resuming his seat.

The Premier followed. He denied the government tried to choke off discussion. They were prepared to debate the question to the fullest extent. All the government wanted was to proceed with the business of the House. Gentlemen opposite said proper discussion of the public accounts would not be given. Did they ever hear of the public accounts committee checking every item and seeing every voucher? Is not the duty of a royal opposition to ask for every receipt for supplies, and such information as may be given. The leaders of the opposition had boasted of being a sun of the Dominion government—a government that was doing more to day to injure the Province than all the combinations arrayed against it. The mouldering branches of the N. P. were to be dropped off. With what result? Half the duty on binding twine was removed, also the duty on coal oil barrels. Mr. Greenway next referred to the proceeds of the sale of school lands and said that Manitoba was entitled to a share of it for a Normal School. We should have a Normal School as large as Ontario. This was not "little" Manitoba but "big" Manitoba, a Province that will make itself felt on every great question. He intended to ask the House to take action against the Dominion government for trifling away choice parcels of school lands rightly belonging to the Province, selling it at nominal prices. The opposition were dissatisfied with the government's action in not buying the necessary lands for agricultural college last session; now they were dissatisfied because the government was not going to do it. It had been spoken of by the opposition as a bribe. Was it possible to bribe the electors? Evidently not; the electors of the Prov-

ince were influenced by higher motives. The government has kept the ordinary expenditure within the ordinary estimates. The opposition are such great economists, it is a wonder that when they come to the items of expenditure for the "peanut stand," the "side show," the Manitoba building, they did not wipe it out altogether. The Premier then took up the Ryan & Haney matter. The attorney-general was of the opinion the matter should be settled and the government had authorised him to offer \$15,000 to Mr. Ryan, and they took the house into evidence. He contradicted all the Free Press said in regard to the steal. The government asked the House to pay \$15,000 to Mr. Ryan. The Premier denied the election expenditure was extravagant. There were five elections carried by acclamation, and in addition there was the expense connected with the plebiscite; it could not be compared with former years. Mr. Greenway then came to the World's Fair part of the debate. It was the opportunity of a lifetime to advertise the province and the government, and to give the advantage of it. They were going to have one of the finest national history exhibits, a fish exhibit and a grain exhibit. All would be grand for the display. Within the hall of the Manitoba building three of the Dominion buildings could stand. Next to us, and being advertised in bills all over the country as being "next to the Manitoba building," is the large Sunday School structure which will be in charge of Mr. D. L. Moody, elected to show the growth of Sunday Schools. The building has been leased for \$31,000 to Mr. Grice, exactly what it cost, besides which the contractor will give \$1,500 for it when the show is over if we wish to accept the offer. Hundreds, thousands and millions of farmers will visit the World's Fair for information, and they will visit the Manitoba building and carry away with them samples of Manitoba. No, I had wheat, as souvenirs of their visit. The Premier, in closing, gave a short resume of the immigration work of the government, showing that agents in Wales and Ireland were doing good work. He resumed his seat amidst applause.

The house adjourned at 11:30.

## LOCAL PARLIAMENT.

FIRST SESSION OF THE EIGHTH LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The Hon. Mr. McMillan, Provincial Treasurer, after explaining fully the various items in the public accounts, compared the cost of civil government for the last three years, and, by so doing, showed there had been no extravagance. The population had, he said, increased since his government came into office, from 110,000 to 150,000, and the cost of the civil government was less last year than the two preceding ones, yet the government had been most liberal for the protection of public safety.

When the hon. treasurer had taken his seat amidst applause from his supporters, Mr. Macdonald of Brandon, leader of the opposition, asked for an adjournment of the debate until the following afternoon, but the Premier declined.

There was a large attendance of the general public in the evening to hear Mr. Macdonald's criticism of the treasurer's budget speech and the Premier in reply, which were undoubtedly two of the best speeches delivered during the present session.

On the assembling of the House, Mr. Martin contended that the House should adjourn for the night. On a motion to that effect being put it was lost by a vote of 22 to 12.

Mr. Macdonald then rose, and in the course of his remarks said he wanted a free discussion of the receipts and expenditure, but the idea seemed to be to choke off discussion and run the affairs to suit the sweet will of the government. Had the expenditure of the House been made without warrant? Taking up of what the public accounts in spite of the fact that the accounts were not in order and the audit not completed. He called upon and frank would have admitted it. During the year the receipts had not been keeping with the expenditures. Some accounts had been changed to capital account but in spite of this the money had run short. In two or three departments the expenditure had been lavish equaling the Norquay Government. He then attacked the expenditure connected with the executive council; he failed to see how there was the expenditure of \$35,400 for election expenses when the estimate was only \$25,000, unless one knew that the hungry horde of election clerks swooped down upon them and they had to be fed. Mr. Macdonald went into the matter seriatim. He said the estimate for the agriculture and immigration departments had also been exceeded. He referred to the agricultural college which was only damaged before the eyes of the electors as a bait. The Government had no intention of starting a college of the kind. He next dealt with the prohibition of liquor and referred to the way in which the Government wanted to do it. He said that the government did not intend to do it without an amendment to the bill to help the Provincial legislature setting the proceeds of school lands, it was better in the hands of the Dominion Government and would do much for education. The next topic was the theorizing in council re Ryan and Haney matter. He said he wanted to give the information about the order-in-council. Why such trifling? If the money was due why not pay it? It not, why put in the estimate year after year. The hon. gentleman next dealt with the Chicago World's Fair building. The house said were never given any paper to enlighten them on the great expenditure, voted and asked for. He had to let in why the Province of Manitoba could not fall in line with the other provinces. The Ontario government, though Liberal, was acting with the Dominion Government in showing the products from ocean to ocean. Why was the Premier acting in such a way and with so much disquiet? Mr. Macdonald read the Greenway-Daly correspondence on the subject and criticised the action taken by the government severally. He did not. The Premier replied to Mr. Daly's offer to grant \$5,000. A strange disquiet. The location of the building was agreed upon. Although in a good position now, it would not be the popular route when the World's Fair opened. If you have such a magnificent and, why are you not inside exhibiting with the other countries? Will the government have suitable answers for these questions? Will he say it is money trouble with the Dominion Government that prevents us? The Ottawa Government would pay all transportation and arrangement expenses for all products shown inside the grounds. But here is an expense Manitoba has to pay herself. No help from Ottawa for us. He was not talking for political effect, he was acting in the interests of the great west, and he sincerely hoped that before long, it was too late, the premier would see the error of his ways and act in accord with the Dominion authorities in the true interests of the country. Mr. Macdonald was loudly applauded on resuming his seat.

The Premier followed. He denied the government tried to choke off discussion.

They were prepared to debate the question to the fullest extent. All the government wanted was to proceed with the business of the House. Gentlemen opposite said proper discussion of the public accounts would not be given. Did they ever hear of the public accounts committee checking every item and seeing every voucher? Is not the duty of a royal opposition to ask for every receipt for supplies, and such information as may be given. The leaders of the opposition had boasted of being a sun of the Dominion government—a government that was doing more to day to injure the Province than all the combinations arrayed against it. The mouldering branches of the N. P. were to be dropped off. With what result? Half the duty on binding twine was removed, also the duty on coal oil barrels. Mr. Greenway next referred to the proceeds of the sale of school lands and said that Manitoba was entitled to a share of it for a Normal School. We should have a Normal School as large as Ontario. This was not "little" Manitoba but "big" Manitoba, a Province that will make itself felt on every great question. He intended to ask the House to take action against the Dominion government for trifling away choice parcels of school lands rightly belonging to the Province, selling it at nominal prices. The opposition were dissatisfied with the government's action in not buying the necessary lands for agricultural college last session; now they were dissatisfied because the government was not going to do it. It had been spoken of by the opposition as a bribe.

Mr. Hartney rose amidst cries of "question" from the government supporters. He criticised the action of registration clerks in his own constituency. He objected to the increase in the salaries of government clerks voted in the returns, and the withdrawal of aid to municipalities. Mr. McMillan explained that every clerk of the N. P. was to be dropped off. With what result? Half the duty on binding twine was removed, also the duty on coal oil barrels. Mr. Greenway next referred to the proceeds of the sale of school lands and said that Manitoba was entitled to a share of it for a Normal School. We should have a Normal School as large as Ontario. This was not "little" Manitoba but "big" Manitoba, a Province that will make itself felt on every great question. He intended to ask the House to take action against the Dominion government for trifling away choice parcels of school lands rightly belonging to the Province, selling it at nominal prices. The opposition were dissatisfied with the government's action in not buying the necessary lands for agricultural college last session; now they were dissatisfied because the government was not going to do it. It had been spoken of by the opposition as a bribe.

Mr. Hartney rose amidst cries of "question" from the government supporters. He criticised the action of registration clerks in his own constituency. He objected to the increase in the salaries of government clerks voted in the returns, and the withdrawal of aid to municipalities. Mr. McMillan explained that every clerk of the N. P. was to be dropped off. With what result? Half the duty on binding twine was removed, also the duty on coal oil barrels. Mr. Greenway next referred to the proceeds of the sale of school lands and said that Manitoba was entitled to a share of it for a Normal School. We should have a Normal School as large as Ontario. This was not "little" Manitoba but "big" Manitoba, a Province that will make itself felt on every great question. He intended to ask the House to take action against the Dominion government for trifling away choice parcels of school lands rightly belonging to the Province, selling it at nominal prices. The opposition were dissatisfied with the government's action in not buying the necessary lands for agricultural college last session; now they were dissatisfied because the government was not going to do it. It had been spoken of by the opposition as a bribe.

Mr. Hartney rose amidst cries of "question" from the government supporters. He criticised the action of registration clerks in his own constituency. He objected to the increase in the salaries of government clerks voted in the returns, and the withdrawal of aid to municipalities. Mr. McMillan explained that every clerk of the N. P. was to be dropped off. With what result? Half the duty on binding twine was removed, also the duty on coal oil barrels. Mr. Greenway next referred to the proceeds of the sale of school lands and said that Manitoba was entitled to a share of it for a Normal School. We should have a Normal School as large as Ontario. This was not "little" Manitoba but "big" Manitoba, a Province that will make itself felt on every great question. He intended to ask the House to take action against the Dominion government for trifling away choice parcels of school lands rightly belonging to the Province, selling it at nominal prices. The opposition were dissatisfied with the government's action in not buying the necessary lands for agricultural college last session; now they were dissatisfied because the government was not going to do it. It had been spoken of by the opposition as a bribe.

Mr. Hartney rose amidst cries of "question" from the government supporters. He criticised the action of registration clerks in his own constituency. He objected to the increase in the salaries of government clerks voted in the returns, and the withdrawal of aid to municipalities. Mr. McMillan explained that every clerk of the N. P. was to be dropped off. With what result? Half the duty on binding twine was removed, also the duty on coal oil barrels. Mr. Greenway next referred to the proceeds of the sale of school lands and said that Manitoba was entitled to a share of it for a Normal School. We should have a Normal School as large as Ontario. This was not "little" Manitoba but "big" Manitoba, a Province that will make itself felt on every great question. He intended to ask the House to take action against the Dominion government for trifling away choice parcels of school lands rightly belonging to the Province, selling it at nominal prices. The opposition were dissatisfied with the government's action in not buying the necessary lands for agricultural college last session; now they were dissatisfied because the government was not going to do it. It had been spoken of by the opposition as a bribe.

Mr. Hartney rose amidst cries of "question" from the government supporters. He criticised the action of registration clerks in his own constituency. He objected to the increase in the salaries of government clerks voted in the returns, and the withdrawal of aid to municipalities. Mr. McMillan explained that every clerk of the N. P. was to be dropped off. With what result? Half the duty on binding twine was removed, also the duty on coal oil barrels. Mr. Greenway next referred to the proceeds of the sale of school lands and said that Manitoba was entitled to a share of it for a Normal School. We should have a Normal School as large as Ontario. This was not "little" Manitoba but "big" Manitoba, a Province that will make itself felt on every great question. He intended to ask the House to take action against the Dominion government for trifling away choice parcels of school lands rightly belonging to the Province, selling it at nominal prices. The opposition were dissatisfied with the government's action in not buying the necessary lands for agricultural college last session; now they were dissatisfied because the government was not going to do it. It had been spoken of by the opposition as a bribe.

Mr. Hartney rose amidst cries of "question" from the government supporters. He criticised the action of registration clerks in his own constituency. He objected to the increase in the salaries of government clerks voted in the returns, and the withdrawal of aid to municipalities. Mr. McMillan explained that every clerk of the N. P. was to be dropped off. With what result? Half the duty on binding twine was removed, also the duty on coal oil barrels. Mr. Greenway next referred to the proceeds of the sale of school lands and said that Manitoba was entitled to a share of it for a Normal School. We should have a Normal School as large as Ontario. This was not "little" Manitoba but "big" Manitoba, a Province that will make itself felt on every great question. He intended to ask the House to take action against the Dominion government for trifling away choice parcels of school lands rightly belonging to the Province, selling it at nominal prices. The opposition were dissatisfied with the government's action in not buying the necessary lands for agricultural college last session; now they were dissatisfied because the government was not going to do it. It had been spoken of by the opposition as a bribe.

Mr. Hartney rose amidst cries of "question" from the government supporters. He criticised the action of registration clerks in his own constituency. He objected to the increase in the salaries of government clerks voted in the returns, and the withdrawal of aid to municipalities. Mr. McMillan explained that every clerk of the N. P. was to be dropped off. With what result? Half the duty on binding twine was removed, also the duty on coal oil barrels. Mr. Greenway next referred to the proceeds of the sale of school lands and said that Manitoba was entitled to a share of it for a Normal School. We should have a Normal School as large as Ontario. This was not "little" Manitoba but "big" Manitoba, a Province that will make itself felt on every great question. He intended to ask the House to take action against the Dominion government for trifling away choice parcels of school lands rightly belonging to the Province, selling it at nominal prices. The opposition were dissatisfied with the government's action in not buying the necessary lands for agricultural college last session; now they were dissatisfied because the government was not going to do it. It had been spoken of by the opposition as a bribe.

Mr. Hartney rose amidst cries of "question" from the government supporters. He criticised the action of registration clerks in his own constituency. He objected to the increase in the salaries of government clerks voted in the returns, and the withdrawal of aid to municipalities. Mr. McMillan explained that every clerk of the N. P. was to be dropped off. With what result? Half the duty on binding twine was removed, also the duty on coal oil barrels. Mr. Greenway next referred to the proceeds of the sale of school lands and said that Manitoba was entitled to a share of it for a Normal School. We should have a Normal School as large as Ontario. This was not "little" Manitoba but "big" Manitoba, a Province that will make itself felt on every great question. He intended to ask the House to take action against the Dominion government for trifling away choice parcels of school lands rightly belonging to the Province, selling it at nominal prices. The opposition were dissatisfied with the government's action in not buying the necessary lands for agricultural college last session; now they were dissatisfied because the government was not going to do it. It had been spoken of by the opposition as a bribe.

Mr. Hartney rose amidst cries of "question" from the government supporters. He criticised the action of registration clerks in his own constituency. He objected to the increase in the salaries of government clerks voted in the returns, and the withdrawal of aid to municipalities. Mr. McMillan explained that every clerk of the N. P. was to be dropped off. With what result? Half the duty on binding twine was removed, also the duty on coal oil barrels. Mr. Greenway next referred to the proceeds of the sale of school lands and said that Manitoba was entitled to a share of it for a Normal School. We should have a Normal School as large as Ontario. This was not "little" Manitoba but "big" Manitoba, a Province that will make itself felt on every great question. He intended to ask the House to take action against the Dominion government for trifling away choice parcels of school lands rightly belonging to the Province, selling it at nominal prices. The opposition were dissatisfied with the government's action in not buying the necessary lands for agricultural college last session; now they were dissatisfied because the government was not going to do it. It had been spoken of by the opposition as a bribe.

Mr. Hartney rose amidst cries of "question" from the government supporters. He criticised the action of registration clerks in his own constituency. He objected to the increase in the salaries of government clerks voted in the returns, and the withdrawal of aid to municipalities. Mr. McMillan explained that every clerk of the N. P. was to be dropped off. With what result? Half the duty on binding twine was removed, also the duty on coal oil barrels. Mr. Greenway next referred to the proceeds of the sale of school lands and said that Manitoba was entitled to a share of it for a Normal School. We should have a Normal School as large as Ontario. This was not "little" Manitoba but "big" Manitoba, a Province that will make itself felt on every great question. He intended to ask the House to take action against the Dominion government for trifling away choice parcels of school lands rightly belonging to the Province, selling it at nominal prices. The opposition were dissatisfied with the government's action in not buying the necessary lands for agricultural college last session; now they were dissatisfied because the government was not going to do it. It had been spoken of by the opposition as a bribe.

Mr. Hartney rose amidst cries of "question" from the government supporters. He criticised the action of registration clerks in his own constituency. He objected to the increase in the salaries of government clerks voted in the returns, and the withdrawal of aid to municipalities. Mr. McMillan explained that every clerk of the N. P. was to be dropped off. With what result? Half the duty on binding twine was removed, also the duty on coal oil barrels. Mr. Greenway next referred to the proceeds of the sale of school lands and said that Manitoba was entitled to a share of it for a Normal School. We should have a Normal School as large as Ontario. This was not "little" Manitoba but "big" Manitoba, a Province that will make itself felt on every great question. He intended to ask the House to take action against the Dominion government for trifling away choice parcels of school lands rightly belonging to the Province, selling it at nominal prices. The opposition were dissatisfied with the government's action in not buying the necessary lands for agricultural college last session; now they were dissatisfied because the government was not going to do it. It had been spoken of by the opposition as a bribe.

Mr. Hartney rose amidst cries of "question" from the government supporters. He criticised the action of registration clerks in his own constituency. He objected to the increase in the salaries of government clerks voted in the returns, and the withdrawal of aid to municipalities. Mr. McMillan explained that every clerk of the N. P. was to be dropped off. With what result? Half the duty on binding twine was removed, also the duty on coal oil barrels. Mr. Greenway next referred to the proceeds of the sale of school lands and said that Manitoba was entitled to a share of it for a Normal School. We should have a Normal School as large as Ontario. This was not "little" Manitoba but "big" Manitoba, a Province that will make itself felt on every great question. He intended to ask the House to take action against the Dominion government for trifling away choice parcels of school lands rightly belonging to the Province, selling it at nominal prices. The opposition were dissatisfied with the government's action in not buying the necessary lands for agricultural college last session; now they were dissatisfied because the government was not going to do it. It had been spoken of by the opposition as a bribe.

Mr. Hartney rose amidst cries of "question" from the government supporters. He criticised the action of registration clerks in his own constituency. He objected to the increase in the salaries of government clerks voted in the returns, and the withdrawal of aid to municipalities. Mr. McMillan explained that every clerk of the N. P. was to be dropped off. With what result? Half the duty on binding twine was removed, also the duty on coal oil barrels. Mr. Greenway next referred to the proceeds of the sale of school lands and said that Manitoba was entitled to a share of it for a Normal School. We should have a Normal School as large as Ontario. This was not "little" Manitoba but "big" Manitoba, a Province that will make itself felt on every great question. He intended to ask the House to take action against the Dominion government for trifling away choice parcels of school lands rightly belonging to the Province, selling it at nominal prices. The opposition were dissatisfied with the government's action in not buying the necessary lands for agricultural college last session; now they were dissatisfied because the government was not going to do it. It had been spoken of by the opposition as a bribe.

Mr. Hartney rose amidst cries of "question" from the government supporters. He criticised the action of registration clerks in his own constituency. He objected to the

## A HUGE EARTH WAVE.

AN EXPERIENCE IN THE CHARLESTON EARTHQUAKE.

Impounded in a House, the Floor Heavy like a Storm-Tossed Vessel—Building Wrecked on all Sides—The Odor That Remained.

After a few hours of pleasant conversation, one of my friends said it was time to leave. Taking out his watch, he continued, "Six minutes to ten and that is it?" A low, deep, rumbling noise of thunder, only beneath the noise of above us, coming from afar and approaching us nearer and nearer, increasing in volume—it was upon us in an instant.

The massive brick house we were in began to sway from side to side—gently at first, then gradually increasing in force, until, spinning on our feet, we seized one another by the hands and, gazing at the broken and cracked walls as the earth trembled under our feet, hearing like the roar of a storm-tossed vessel, and heard the sound of the falling masonry and stone on every side. With almost stillness we realized that we were in power of an earthquake. The mass of the house never ceased, however, to move, and the earth trembled as though some monstrous giant were tossing it like a ball for his amusement. Recalling our dazed senses, we clung to our feet as best we could with one accord we rushed down steps leading to the front door, and, taking the handle, turned it. In vain the door was jammed, and we were compelled to wade like rats in a trap and the had passed, concentrating its energies into one powerful effort, the huge earth gave way and left the earth palpitated, and one crashing down into the earth, and the chimneys from the house of ours. Fortunately the falling did not injure none of us. Making an exertion, we succeeded in opening the door and rushed into the street.

Now there came upon us an overpowering, suffocating odor of sulphur and limestone, which filled the whole atmosphere. We were surrounded by a crowd of neighbors—men, women, and children—who had rushed out of their houses as we had done, and who stood in the middle of the street, gazing at the destruction that had been wrought.

There came again to our ears the now-dreaded rumbling sound, like some fierce animal, growling and roaring as its victim, it approached, and we all prepared ourselves for the shock. The shock came, and for a moment the crowd was awed into silence. Fortunately this shock was not nearly so severe as the first. The earth became still once more, and the roaring died away in the distance.

How the people shunned their houses, and spent that and succeeding nights in streets, private gardens, and on public squares, is well known from the many accounts given in the daily and illustrated papers of the time.

Now, however, still and calm was the air during the night, that a lamp which taken out in the open air burnt as steadily as though protected in a room, and no flickering revealed the presence of a breath of wind.

Again, some strong and powerful buildings in certain portions of the city were wrecked completely, while others had undeniably weaker passed through the shock unharmed. A house one corner was perfectly shattered, while a few hundred feet away, a house on the opposite corner was not damaged in the slightest, except that a little plastering was shaken down. St. Nicholas for October.

Peritions Riding on the Iron Horse.

"Did you ever ride on a locomotive?" said O. G. Haskins. "I tried it once and have no desire to repeat the experiment."

It was out in Colorado where you sometimes run so close to bottom—so close that you could drop your car into them, and turns make so short and sudden that it nearly disjoins your spinal vertebrae. The master mechanic was an old friend of mine, and gave me permission to ride over the road on the engine of the lightning express. The engineer did not appear to fancy my presence much, but treated me civilly. We were behind time; the night was as black as Erebus, and a thunderstorm was raging. The engineer was determined to go in on time, and the way he rode around those curves and across roads was enough to make a man's hair stand on end.

The peculiar thing about these mountain engines is that they do not take a curve like any other vehicle. They go plowing straight ahead until you feel sure that they are clear of the track and suspended in mid-air, and then stop around and leave you to wonder by what miracle you have been saved. The trucks take the curve in the orthodox manner, but the superstructure is arranged that it consumes more time in making the turn. With the lightning plowing about the mountain peaks and half disclosing the frightful gorge and then swaying and plumping along that slippery, serpentine track, I first realized the perils of railway travel, and the responsibility of the sullen man who kept his hand on the throttle and his eye on the track. I stood with my heart in my throat admiring his nerve, but not envying him his job. At the first stop I clambered back into the coach and took a seat there.

A Neglected Fodder Crop.

Peas are an excellent food for milk cows, or for hogs. They will take a good hold. Some broadcast two and one-half bushels of the small Canada peas, or three bushels of marrowfat, and plow under four or five inches. The pea is a deep-rooted plant and should be put well down. Set on top of the ground one bushel of oats to hold the peas up. For hogs they come in as a green forage after clover, and may be cut with a scythe, and thrown in them, or a movable fence may be put around a small portion of the field. Good straw has been obtained by putting the peas and oats in the silo. Or they may be cut and cured, threshed and ground into meal. Try two or three acres as an experiment the coming spring—American Agronomist.

Farm Fagots.

Clean your barnyard.

Keep the horse's skin clean.

The pigs in the pen suffer for drink.

Get the dogs before they get the sheep.

—

How He Obtained a Murder Clew Whish Was Useless in Court.

"I once picked up a murder clew in a very peculiar way," said Dr. E. J. Roach to a Globe-Democrat reporter, who was practicing in Brooklyn and lived next door to a man of considerable means, who was one morning found murdered in his library. He had been struck with a shotgun and then choked. Everything indicated that robbery was the motive of the crime, but the police could get no clew to the perpetrators, and the affair was finally forgotten. The widow's health declined, and I was frequently in attendance upon her. I could not help suspecting that she knew more about her husband's murder than she chose to tell. One night I was called to see her and found her slightly delirious. She seemed to be suffering great mental distress. I laid my hand upon her forehead, and it suddenly occurred to me to question her regarding her husband's murder. Instantly heard voices of two men quarreling. I recognized one as that of the murdered man, the other as that of his son. There was the sound of a blow, a fall, and the woman gasped as if a blow struck her and lay back on her pillow as though lifeless. I revived her and repeated the experiment with like results. The son was the guilty party. I had discovered her secret, but I realized that such evidence would be worthless in court, and held my peace. The son was afterward killed in a New York dive, and the wife and mother died in the insane asylum."

STRANGE STORY OF A DOCTOR.

How He Obtained a Murder Clew Whish Was Useless in Court.

"I once picked up a murder clew in a very peculiar way," said Dr. E. J. Roach to a Globe-Democrat reporter, who was practicing in Brooklyn and lived next door to a man of considerable means, who was one morning found murdered in his library. He had been struck with a shotgun and then choked. Everything indicated that robbery was the motive of the crime, but the police could get no clew to the perpetrators, and the affair was finally forgotten. The widow's health declined, and I was frequently in attendance upon her. I could not help suspecting that she knew more about her husband's murder than she chose to tell. One night I was called to see her and found her slightly delirious. She seemed to be suffering great mental distress. I laid my hand upon her forehead, and it suddenly occurred to me to question her regarding her husband's murder. Instantly heard voices of two men quarreling. I recognized one as that of the murdered man, the other as that of his son. There was the sound of a blow, a fall, and the woman gasped as if a blow struck her and lay back on her pillow as though lifeless. I revived her and repeated the experiment with like results. The son was the guilty party. I had discovered her secret, but I realized that such evidence would be worthless in court, and held my peace. The son was afterward killed in a New York dive, and the wife and mother died in the insane asylum."

—

Maxim Lecomte is about to introduce a bill into the French Senate pro-

viding a maximum penalty and a year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs for engaging in a duel. If the duel should have killed his man the maximum penalty will be three years' imprisonment and 10,000 francs fine.

—

THE CHUTE FOR A SILO.

How to Get Ensilage Out in Handy Shape for Feeding.

Some years ago J. M. Drew sent us a picture of his device for getting ensilage out of the silo in handy shape for feeding. We now reproduce the picture. It will be

shown, one of my friends said it was

time to leave. Taking out his watch, he continued, "Six minutes to ten and that is it?" A low, deep, rumbling noise of thunder, only beneath the noise of above us, coming from afar and approaching us nearer and nearer, increasing in volume—it was upon us in an instant.

The massive brick house we were in began to sway from side to side—gently at first, then gradually increasing in force, until, spinning on our feet, we seized one another by the hands and, gazing at the broken and cracked walls as the earth trembled under our feet, hearing like the roar of a storm-tossed vessel, and heard the sound of the falling masonry and stone on every side. With almost stillness we realized that we were in power of an earthquake. The mass of the house never ceased, however, to move, and the earth trembled as though some monstrous giant were tossing it like a ball for his amusement. Recalling our dazed senses, we clung to our feet as best we could with one accord we rushed down steps leading to the front door, and, taking the handle, turned it. In vain

the door was jammed, and we were compelled to wade like rats in a trap and the had passed, concentrating its energies into one powerful effort, the huge earth gave way and left the earth palpitated, and one crashing down into the earth, and the chimneys from the house of ours. Fortunately the falling did not injure none of us. Making an exertion, we succeeded in opening the door and rushed into the street.

Now there came upon us an overpowering, suffocating odor of sulphur and limestone, which filled the whole atmosphere. We were surrounded by a crowd of neighbors—men, women, and children—who had rushed out of their houses as we had done, and who stood in the middle of the street, gazing at the destruction that had been wrought.

There came again to our ears the now-dreaded rumbling sound, like some fierce animal, growling and roaring as its victim, it approached, and we all prepared ourselves for the shock. The shock came, and for a moment the crowd was awed into silence. Fortunately this shock was not nearly so severe as the first. The earth became still once more, and the roaring died away in the distance.

How the people shunned their houses, and spent that and succeeding nights in streets, private gardens, and on public squares, is well known from the many accounts given in the daily and illustrated papers of the time.

Now, however, still and calm was the air during the night, that a lamp which taken out in the open air burnt as steadily as though protected in a room, and no flickering revealed the presence of a breath of wind.

Again, some strong and powerful buildings in certain portions of the city were wrecked completely, while others had undeniably weaker passed through the shock unharmed. A house one corner was perfectly shattered, while a few hundred feet away, a house on the opposite corner was not damaged in the slightest, except that a little plastering was shaken down. St. Nicholas for October.

Peritions Riding on the Iron Horse.

"Did you ever ride on a locomotive?" said O. G. Haskins. "I tried it once and have no desire to repeat the experiment."

It was out in Colorado where you sometimes run so close to bottom—so close that you could drop your car into them, and turns make so short and sudden that it nearly disjoins your spinal vertebrae. The master mechanic was an old friend of mine, and gave me permission to ride over the road on the engine of the lightning express. The engineer did not appear to fancy my presence much, but treated me civilly. We were behind time; the night was as black as Erebus, and a thunderstorm was raging. The engineer was determined to go in on time, and the way he rode around those curves and across roads was enough to make a man's hair stand on end.

The peculiar thing about these mountain engines is that they do not take a curve like any other vehicle. They go plowing straight ahead until you feel sure that they are clear of the track and suspended in mid-air, and then stop around and leave you to wonder by what miracle you have been saved. The trucks take the curve in the orthodox manner, but the superstructure is arranged that it consumes more time in making the turn. With the lightning plowing about the mountain peaks and half disclosing the frightful gorge and then swaying and plumping along that slippery, serpentine track, I first realized the perils of railway travel, and the responsibility of the sullen man who kept his hand on the throttle and his eye on the track. I stood with my heart in my throat admiring his nerve, but not envying him his job. At the first stop I clambered back into the coach and took a seat there.

A Neglected Fodder Crop.

Peas are an excellent food for milk cows, or for hogs. They will take a good hold. Some broadcast two and one-half bushels of the small Canada peas, or three bushels of marrowfat, and plow under four or five inches. The pea is a deep-rooted plant and should be put well down. Set on top of the ground one bushel of oats to hold the peas up. For hogs they come in as a green forage after clover, and may be cut with a scythe, and thrown in them, or a movable fence may be put around a small portion of the field. Good straw has been obtained by putting the peas and oats in the silo. Or they may be cut and cured, threshed and ground into meal. Try two or three acres as an experiment the coming spring—American Agronomist.

—

How He Obtained a Murder Clew Whish Was Useless in Court.

"I once picked up a murder clew in a very peculiar way," said Dr. E. J. Roach to a Globe-Democrat reporter, who was practicing in Brooklyn and lived next door to a man of considerable means, who was one morning found murdered in his library. He had been struck with a shotgun and then choked. Everything indicated that robbery was the motive of the crime, but the police could get no clew to the perpetrators, and the affair was finally forgotten. The widow's health declined, and I was frequently in attendance upon her. I could not help suspecting that she knew more about her husband's murder than she chose to tell. One night I was called to see her and found her slightly delirious. She seemed to be suffering great mental distress. I laid my hand upon her forehead, and it suddenly occurred to me to question her regarding her husband's murder. Instantly heard voices of two men quarreling. I recognized one as that of the murdered man, the other as that of his son. There was the sound of a blow, a fall, and the woman gasped as if a blow struck her and lay back on her pillow as though lifeless. I revived her and repeated the experiment with like results. The son was the guilty party. I had discovered her secret, but I realized that such evidence would be worthless in court, and held my peace. The son was afterward killed in a New York dive, and the wife and mother died in the insane asylum."

—

Maxim Lecomte is about to introduce a bill into the French Senate pro-

viding a maximum penalty and a year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs for engaging in a duel. If the duel should have killed his man the maximum penalty will be three years' imprisonment and 10,000 francs fine.

—

THE CHUTE FOR A SILO.

How to Get Ensilage Out in Handy Shape for Feeding.

Some years ago J. M. Drew sent us a picture of his device for getting ensilage out of the silo in handy shape for feeding. We now reproduce the picture. It will be

shown, one of my friends said it was

time to leave. Taking out his watch, he continued, "Six minutes to ten and that is it?" A low, deep, rumbling noise of thunder, only beneath the noise of above us, coming from afar and approaching us nearer and nearer, increasing in volume—it was upon us in an instant.

The massive brick house we were in began to sway from side to side—gently at first, then gradually increasing in force, until, spinning on our feet, we seized one another by the hands and, gazing at the broken and cracked walls as the earth trembled under our feet, hearing like the roar of a storm-tossed vessel, and heard the sound of the falling masonry and stone on every side. With almost stillness we realized that we were in power of an earthquake. The mass of the house never ceased, however, to move, and the earth trembled as though some monstrous giant were tossing it like a ball for his amusement. Recalling our dazed senses, we clung to our feet as best we could with one accord we rushed down steps leading to the front door, and, taking the handle, turned it. In vain

the door was jammed, and we were compelled to wade like rats in a trap and the had passed, concentrating its energies into one powerful effort, the huge earth gave way and left the earth palpitated, and one crashing down into the earth, and the chimneys from the house of ours. Fortunately the falling did not injure none of us. Making an exertion, we succeeded in opening the door and rushed into the street.

Now there came upon us an overpowering, suffocating odor of sulphur and limestone, which filled the whole atmosphere. We were surrounded by a crowd of neighbors—men, women, and children—who had rushed out of their houses as we had done, and who stood in the middle of the street, gazing at the destruction that had been wrought.

There came again to our ears the now-dreaded rumbling sound, like some fierce animal, growling and roaring as its victim, it approached, and we all prepared ourselves for the shock. The shock came, and for a moment the crowd was awed into silence. Fortunately this shock was not nearly so severe as the first. The earth became still once more, and the roaring died away in the distance.

How the people shunned their houses, and spent that and succeeding nights in streets, private gardens, and on public squares, is well known from the many accounts given in the daily and illustrated papers of the time.

Now, however, still and calm was the air during the night, that a lamp which taken out in the open air burnt as steadily as though protected in a room, and no flickering revealed the presence of a breath of wind.

Again, some strong and powerful buildings in certain portions of the city were wrecked completely, while others had undeniably weaker passed through the shock unharmed. A house one corner was perfectly shattered, while a few hundred feet away, a house on the opposite corner was not damaged in the slightest, except that a little plastering was shaken down. St. Nicholas for October.

Peritions Riding on the Iron Horse.

"Did you ever ride on a locomotive?" said O. G. Haskins. "I tried it once and have no desire to repeat the experiment."

It was out in Colorado where you sometimes run so close to bottom—so close that you could drop your car into them, and turns make so short and sudden that it nearly disjoins your spinal vertebrae. The master mechanic was an old friend of mine, and gave me permission to ride over the road on the engine of the lightning express. The engineer did not appear to fancy my presence much, but treated me civilly. We were behind time; the night was as black as Erebus, and a thunderstorm was raging. The engineer was determined to go in on time, and the way he rode around those curves and across roads was enough to make a man's hair stand on end.

The peculiar thing about these mountain engines is that they do not take a curve like any other vehicle. They go plowing straight ahead until you feel sure that they are clear of the track and suspended in mid-air, and then stop around and leave you to wonder by what miracle you have been saved. The trucks take the curve in the orthodox manner, but the superstructure is arranged that it consumes more time in making the turn. With the lightning plowing about the mountain peaks and half disclosing the frightful gorge and then swaying and plumping along that slippery, serpentine track, I first realized the perils of railway travel, and the responsibility of the sullen man who kept his hand on the throttle and his eye on the track. I stood with my heart in my throat admiring his nerve, but not envying him his job. At the first stop I clambered back into the coach and took a seat there.

A Neglected Fodder Crop.

Peas are an excellent food for milk cows, or for hogs. They will take a good hold. Some broadcast two and one-half bushels of the small Canada peas, or three bushels of marrowfat, and plow under four or five inches. The pea is a deep-rooted plant and should be put well down. Set on top of the ground one bushel of oats to hold the peas up. For hogs they come in as a green forage after clover, and may be cut with a scythe, and thrown in them, or a movable fence may be put around a small portion of the field. Good straw has been obtained by putting the peas and oats in the silo. Or they may be cut and cured, threshed and ground into meal. Try two or three acres as an experiment the coming spring—American Agronomist.

—

How He Obtained a Murder Clew Whish Was Useless in Court.

"I once picked up a murder clew in a very peculiar way," said Dr. E. J. Roach to a Globe-Democrat reporter, who was practicing in Brooklyn and lived next door to a man of considerable means, who was one morning found murdered in his library. He had been struck with a shotgun and then choked. Everything indicated that robbery was the motive of the crime, but the police could get no clew to the perpetrators, and the affair was finally forgotten. The widow's health declined, and I was frequently in attendance upon her. I could not help suspecting that she knew more about her husband's murder than she chose to tell. One night I was called to see her and found her slightly delirious. She seemed to be suffering great mental distress. I laid my hand upon her forehead, and it suddenly occurred to me to question her regarding her husband's murder. Instantly heard voices of two men quarreling. I recognized one as that of the murdered man, the other as that of his son. There was the sound of a blow, a fall, and the woman gasped as if a blow struck her and lay back on her pillow as though lifeless. I revived her and repeated the experiment with like results. The son was the guilty party. I had discovered her secret, but I realized that such evidence would be worthless in court, and held my peace. The son was afterward killed in a New York dive, and the wife and mother died in the insane asylum."

—

Maxim Lecomte is about to introduce a bill into the French Senate pro-

viding a maximum penalty and a year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs for engaging in a duel. If the duel should have killed his man the maximum penalty will be three years' imprisonment and 10,000 francs fine.

—

THE CHUTE FOR A SILO.

How to Get Ensilage Out in Handy Shape for Feeding.

Some years ago J. M. Drew sent us a picture of his device for getting ensilage out of the silo in handy shape for feeding. We now reproduce the picture. It will be

shown, one of my friends said it was

time to leave. Taking out his watch, he continued, "Six minutes to ten and that is it?" A low, deep, rumbling noise of thunder, only beneath the noise of above us, coming from afar and approaching us nearer and nearer, increasing in volume—it was upon us in an instant.

The massive brick house we were in began to sway from side to side—gently at first, then gradually increasing in force, until, spinning on our feet, we seized one another by the hands and, gazing at the broken and cracked walls as the earth trembled under our feet, hearing like the roar of a storm-tossed vessel, and heard the sound of the falling masonry and stone on every side. With almost stillness we realized that we were in power of an earthquake. The mass of the house never ceased, however, to move, and the earth trembled as though some monstrous giant were tossing it like a ball for his amusement. Recalling our dazed senses, we clung to our feet as best we could with one accord we rushed down steps leading to the front door, and, taking the handle, turned it. In vain

the door was jammed, and we were compelled to wade like rats in a trap and the had passed, concentrating its energies into one powerful effort, the huge earth gave way and left the earth palpitated, and one crashing down into the earth, and the chimneys from the house of ours. Fortunately the falling did not injure none of us. Making an exertion, we succeeded in opening the door and rushed into the street.

Now there came upon us an overpowering, suffocating odor of sulphur and limestone, which filled the whole atmosphere. We were surrounded by a crowd of neighbors—men, women, and children—who had rushed out of their houses as we had done, and who stood in the middle of the street, gazing at the destruction that had been wrought.

There came again to our ears the now-dreaded rumbling sound, like some fierce animal, growling and roaring as its victim, it approached, and we all prepared ourselves for the shock. The shock came, and for a moment the crowd was awed into silence. Fortunately this shock was not nearly so severe as the first. The earth became still once more, and the roaring died away in the distance.

How the people shunned their houses, and spent that and succeeding nights in streets, private gardens, and on public squares, is well known from the many accounts given in the daily and illustrated papers of the time.

Now, however, still and calm was the air during the night, that a lamp which taken out in the open air burnt as steadily as though protected in a room, and no flickering revealed the presence of a breath of wind.

Again, some strong and powerful buildings in certain portions of the city were wrecked completely, while others had undeniably weaker passed through the shock unharmed. A house one corner was perfectly shattered, while a few hundred feet away, a house on the opposite corner was not damaged in the slightest, except that a little plastering was shaken down. St. Nicholas for October.

Peritions Riding on the Iron Horse.

"Did you ever ride on a locomotive?" said O. G. Haskins. "I tried it once and have no desire to repeat the experiment."

It was out in Colorado where you sometimes run so close to bottom—so close that you could drop your car into them, and turns make so short and sudden that it nearly disjoins your spinal vertebrae. The master mechanic was an old friend of mine, and gave me permission to ride over the road on the engine of the lightning express. The engineer did not appear to fancy my presence much, but treated me civilly. We were behind time; the night was as black as Erebus, and a thunderstorm was raging. The engineer was determined to go in on time, and the way he rode around those curves and across roads was enough to make a man's hair stand on end.

The peculiar thing about these mountain engines is that they do not take a curve like any other vehicle. They go plowing straight ahead until you feel sure that they are clear of the track and suspended in mid-air, and then stop around and leave you to wonder by what miracle you have been saved. The trucks take the curve in the orthodox manner, but the superstructure is arranged that it consumes more time in making the turn. With the lightning plowing about the mountain peaks and half disclosing the frightful gorge and then swaying and plumping along that slippery, serpentine track, I first realized the perils of railway travel, and the responsibility of the sullen man who kept his hand on the throttle and his eye on the track. I stood with my heart in my throat admiring his nerve, but not envying him his job. At the

## LOCAL NEWS.

Dr. Fleming is, we are sorry to say, confined to his residence through illness.

A sitting of the County Court was held last week. The docket was a slight one.

Col. Villiers D. A. G., was in the city last week. His object was the formation of a troop of cavalry here.

Rankin & Co. have a new milliner in Miss Metropole. The young lady arrived last Friday from Chicago.

The Normal students began their examination yesterday. The term will close on Wednesday next.

R. Lowe of Griswold, Dr. Doyle, A. F. Lowden and L. M. Cartwright, of Souris were all in the city last week.

A Royal Arch meeting will be held in the Foresters' Hall, Monday evening next, at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. McLean left last week, for South Edmonton, where Mr. McLean will open up in the hardware business.

Miss Simpson, who has been with Fleming & Sons, left on Tuesday for Souris, where she will remain for a few months.

Mr. Tandy of the Brandon Academy's boarding house, will move to Rapid City in a short time to take a situation in the wooden mill.

Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in thirty minutes by Wootton's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Warranted by N. J. Halpin. 3m/s

A fire occurred at Mr. J. Murray's residence, on the corner of 14th street and Princess ave., on Monday night. Little damage was done.

The Academy football team met defeat at the hands of the Collegiates last Saturday. This makes the Collegiates winners of the league. Rookie one of the Academy players had his shoulder put out during the game.

Mr. Joe Barrows, who went home to England about three months ago, returned last Sunday looking all the better for his trip. It is his intention to put in a large crop this year on his farm a few miles south of the city.

Mr. John Leech, is sorry to say, met with an accident on Rosser Avenue on Tuesday last. The old gentleman was thrown from his sleigh in consequence of his horse running away. He received a shaking but we sincerely hope that he will be able to put in an appearance shortly.

A party was given by Mr. Whitelaw, at his residence in honor of Mr. Gowdy, on Friday the 10th; Mr. Gowdy was also entertained by the young people of the Methodist church, at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Woodworth previous to his departure for the east.

The Rev. Mr. Harding is now to be found in his new rooms in Fraser's Block. His rooms are quite large, Mr. Harding has most kindly invited the teachers and vestry to hold their meetings there in future. The vestry met there Saturday afternoon to consider the advisability of building an addition to the church.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY. South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Nervous Complaints cures in one to three days. It acts upon the system in remarkable and miraculous ways, removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75c. Warranted by N. J. Halpin, druggist. 2m/s

Mrs. Huston, the wife of George Huston, passed away last Wednesday week. Deceased was 79 years of age and has for some time been in failing health. Nothing serious was however anticipated and her death, which was very sudden, was a shock to the family and friends. Mr. Huston has no friends the sympathy of all his acquaintances. The funeral which was a large one took place last Friday. The Rev. Mr. Daniels conducted the services.

English Spain Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ring bone, sweeny, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save 35¢ by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish eraser ever known. Warranted by N. J. Halpin. 18m/s

Mr. A. D. Rankin arrived home again last week from an extensive purchasing trip in the east. During his absence he visited many eastern cities and found them all suffering from a plethora of dullness, the experience of most being that it was one of the hardest winters they had ever experienced. Many cities in the states were visited and the same tale told, with the exception of Chicago. Mr. Rankin is glad to return.

The train from the east which was due here on Monday night, did not arrive till Tuesday afternoon, about eighteen hours late. The cause of the day was heavy snowdrifts between Burnside and the Portage. Some of the trains had our locomotives and yet little progress was made. The Northern Pacific did not fare much better as their train was stuck in a snow bank near Miami. A very bad storm passed through the country east of Brandon on Monday last.

The Uxbridge Piano & Organ Co. are shipping their instruments in large quantities into Manitoba, N. W. Territories, British Columbia, South Africa, China, South America and Europe. They have no wholesale agent in Winnipeg but ship to any point in Manitoba or to the N. W. direct to private parties, or to local agents where they have them, giving customers same advantage as if they lived in Winnipeg. Every instrument goes year.

The gentlemen who have been canvassing our citizens, for subscriptions for the spring stallion show to be held April the 28th, have met with great success, and there is every reason to believe that the prizes will be substantial ones. It is to be hoped this will be the case and that it may induce all those in possession of entire horses to be present with them.

On Saturday last a consultation of surgeons was held on the case of our townsmen, H. C. Pierce, as to the necessity of removing the remaining foot (the left) and it resulted in the amputation being performed on Sunday by Dr. Gahan, assisted by Dr. Tomalia, of Deloraine. After the operation the foot was examined and found in a decidedly hopeless condition. Mr. Pierce, although very weak after the operation is doing well and we hope to see him around soon.—Hartney Star.

On Tuesday's delayed train from the east, a large number of lunatics arrived for the asylum here. These are the Territorial patients and have been sent from Selkirk to occupy a portion of the new wing of the asylum. They were brought through in one car from Winnipeg. A large number of people went down to the depot, thinking that they would get out there but the car was taken down to 1st street crossing and from there the unfortunate were taken to the asylum. There were, we understand, 26 men and 9 women. This number will make Dr. Bell's hands and his staffs pretty full.

Burdock Pills give satisfaction wherever tried. They cure Constipation, Sick Headache and Biliousness.

## HOSPITAL NOTES.

Albert Reid, the young man who came down from Moosomin with frozen hands, is better and able to be up.

Mr. Jas. Tailor, is progressing favorably.

Mr. John Hammond, who arrived badly frozen from Roden, will soon be able to leave the hospital.

The young Russian Michael Tride, who was brought in from Rapid City badly frozen, is likely to lose part of both his hands.

The friends of the Rev. J. Lock of Belmont will be pleased to hear he is improving.

Mr. Crane, who fell from a tree at Turtle Mountain two months ago, is able to go about on crutches.

The Treasures wishes to acknowledge with thanks \$18.00 from the Foresters of Alexander, the proceeds of the Ally-Kelly concert. Also a nice basket of delicacies from Miss Minaker. Also the receipt of a barrel of apples from some unknown party.

No remedy cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, etc., so well as Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

## THE CARNIVAL.

The carnival which took place on Tuesday evening last, at the Brandon rink, was very pretty affair. Many of the ladies dresses being very much prettier than they have been heretofore, the number of costumes were quite as large as at any previous carnival. There were present in costume and as spectators probably 250 to 300. The prizes were remarkably handsome ones and the following were the lucky recipients:

Best Ladies costume, 1st Mrs. Tupper; Girls costume, 1st Neil McElvane, corset dress; Girls, 1st Emma Fleming; Boys, 1st E. Fleming; best comic costume, 1st Harry Maley; Races: Girls, Jennie Burns; gentlemen's race, 1st John Hiam; three-legged race, 1st G. Payne and R. Thompson; Lady's and gent's race, Edna Somerville and E. Armstrong.

## Heard on Monday.

Observe—"By jove Sandy, what a swell you are! Have you been investing in a new suit?"

Sandy—"No it's my old suit cleaned and dyed, I got it done at the Star Dry Works, 5th St., they do things right there and don't overcharge. Remember the address, and don't be humbugged by any Cheap Jack firm who cut Ontario prices. Crittenden & Co. are the only reliable firm west of Winnipeg." m/s

## A Chase After Merricks.

There is at present in the city a carload of horses that the American authorities will doubtless be after in a few days. The horses are from Ashland, Wis., and it is claimed that they were stolen. The purchaser was a party in Ashland and mortgages were given by him in part payment. He then started to take the animals to this country. He was detected and while the car was at East Grand Forks, was arrested. Owing to legal difficulties the horses were taken on to the Dakota side by the Northern Pacific, the authorities claiming they had no orders to stop the car. A telegram was forwarded to the deputy sheriff at Pembina to detain the car when it arrived there, but before the telegram reached him, the train with the horses on board had passed Pembina and was at West Lynde. The officer drove over to the Manitoba side but before he arrived the car had started for Winnipeg. The horses reached here last week, and are now here in charge of the carriage company of the Northern Pacific.—Winnipeg Free Press.

## OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.

Wilson & Smyth v George Rouse. This case was tried before His Honor Judge Walker.

The action was one in which the plaintiff sued the defendant for obtaining goods to the amount of \$45 under false pretenses. The crown prosecuted; Mr. Cameron from the office of Messrs. Sifton & Phillips conducting their case.

Before the evidence was completed His Honor dismissed the case. The defense was successfully conducted by Mr. R. Mathewson.



ESTABLISHED IN 1881.

Our stock is complete in every line of the latest and most fashionable styles in Men's Ladies, Girls, Boys, Youths and Children's Boots and Shoes which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

W. SENKBEIL,  
Opp. Queens Hotel.

Custom Work and Repairing promptly attended to.

## WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED for the Gardner District School. One holding Second-Class Certificate preferred. Services to commence first week in April. Applying salary to SIMON F. LLOYD.

M. 16, 2 ins. Beresford P. O.

We are

## XMAS. XMAS.

### J. A. MONTGOMERY'S

#### Holiday Stock of

FRUITS, FINE GROCERIES,

#### CONFECTIONERY, FANCY

#### CHINA, CROCKERY.

#### GLASSWARE, &c.

#### Now Complete.

The largest and best Assorted in Western Manitoba, and

Prices LOWER than ever before.

We are

## HEADQUARTERS

for Christmas Presents

CRAWFORD BROS., Props.

Experienced hands engaged and first-class work guaranteed.

Special attention given to mail orders by mail, all \$2 orders express paid one way, \$4 order both ways. Family washing 40¢ a dozen, unstarched goods. Lists sent on application. All work Lists sent on application.

Family washing, including all washing in family unstarched, 40¢ per dozen.

Family washing without table napkins, handkerchiefs and small pieces, 60¢ per dozen.

Specialty of Lace Curtains and Shirts and Collars.

Agents wanted in all towns, good commission paid.

City Agent:

W. J. Hurley,  
Opposite Syndicate Block.

TEL. NO. 10, BRANDON.

9TH ST., BRANDON, MAN.

WANTED!



Getting There With Both Feet

that's what we do every time with our magnificent line of footwear at actual cost.

Men's Shoes \$7.50 for \$6, \$8 for \$7, \$10 for \$8, \$12 for \$10, \$13 for \$11, \$15 for \$12, pants and Boys Clothing all reduced.

Handwear—Men's Buck Mitts \$1.50 and \$1.75 for \$1.25, \$1.25 for \$1.00. Men's Buck Mitts lined \$1.50 for \$1.10. Calf lined \$1.25 for 90¢, \$1.10 for 75¢.

Gents' Furnishings—Flannel and Knit-top Shirts and Underwear all at cut prices.

Fur Goods—China Goat Robes \$18 for \$12.50, Womans \$20 for \$15, Womans Gauntlet mitts \$4 for \$2.50, Coo Coats, Bulgarian Lamb Coats, Goat Coats at actual cost price. A good investment even if not needed until next winter. Ladies' Fur lined Capes and Circulars, Fur Coats, Caps, Shoulder Capes, Stom Collars, Muffs and all Fur Goods at actual cost.

Ladies' and Childrens ready made Ustens and Coats, together with Mantle Cloths at actual cost.

Trimmed Millinery at actual cost.

Dress Goods—In Plaid and Stripe Fannellettes 12½ and 15¢ for 10c. In Melton 12½ for 15c, 15 for 20c, 20 for 25c, 25 for 30c, 30 for 35c, 35 for 40c. Double fold Sarge 37c for 27c 50¢ for 40c, 75¢ for 55¢. Cravent Tweeds 60 inch 75¢ for 55¢. Terrell Suting 54, 100 and 110 inch for 75¢, \$1.25 for \$1.00, \$1.50 for \$1.10. Embroidered Serge Dress Robes \$12 for \$7, \$8 for \$4.50. Prints, Flannellettes and Ginghams reduced.

Remnants and Job Lots to suit the buyer.

For Goods—China Goat Robes \$18 for \$12.50, Womans \$20 for \$15, Womans Gauntlet mitts \$4 for \$2.50, Coo Coats, Bulgarian Lamb Coats, Goat Coats at actual cost price. A good investment even if not needed until next winter. Ladies' Fur lined Capes and Circulars, Fur Coats, Caps, Shoulder Capes, Stom Collars, Muffs and all Fur Goods at actual cost.

Ladies' and Childrens ready made Ustens and Coats, together with Mantle Cloths at actual cost.

Trimmed Millinery at actual cost.

Dress Goods—In Plaid and Stripe Fannellettes 12½ and 15¢ for 10c. In Melton 12½ for 15c, 15 for 20c, 20 for 25c, 25 for 30c, 30 for 35c, 35 for 40c. Double fold Sarge 37c for 27c 50¢ for 40c, 75¢ for 55¢. Cravent Tweeds 60 inch 75¢ for 55¢. Terrell Suting 54, 100 and 110 inch for 75¢, \$1.25 for \$1.00, \$1.50 for \$1.10. Embroidered Serge Dress Robes \$12 for \$7, \$8 for \$4.50. Prints, Flannellettes and Ginghams reduced.

Remnants and Job Lots to suit the buyer.

For Goods—China Goat Robes \$18 for \$12.50, Womans \$20 for \$15, Womans Gauntlet mitts \$4 for \$2.50, Coo Coats, Bulgarian Lamb Coats, Goat Coats at actual cost price. A good investment even if not needed until next winter. Ladies' Fur lined Capes and Circulars, Fur Coats, Caps, Shoulder Capes, Stom Collars, Muffs and all Fur Goods at actual cost.

Ladies' and Childrens ready made Ustens and Coats, together with Mantle Cloths at actual cost.

Trimmed Millinery at actual cost.

Dress Goods—In Plaid and Stripe Fannellettes 12½ and 15¢ for 10c. In Melton 12½ for 15c, 15 for 20c, 20 for 25c, 25 for 30c, 30 for 35c, 35 for 40c. Double fold Sarge 37c for 27c 50¢ for 40c, 75¢ for 55¢. Cravent Tweeds 60 inch 75¢ for 55¢. Terrell Suting 54, 100 and 110 inch for 75¢, \$1.25 for \$1.00, \$1.50 for \$1.10. Embroidered Serge Dress Robes \$12 for \$7, \$8 for \$4.50. Prints, Flannellettes and Ginghams reduced.

Remnants and Job Lots to suit the buyer.

For Goods—China Goat Robes \$18 for \$12.50, Womans \$20 for \$15, Womans Gauntlet mitts \$4 for \$2.50, Coo Coats, Bulgarian Lamb Coats, Goat Coats at actual cost price. A good investment even if not needed until next winter. Ladies' Fur lined Capes and Circulars, Fur Coats, Caps, Shoulder Capes, Stom Collars, Muffs and all Fur Goods at actual cost.

Ladies' and Childrens ready made Ustens and Coats, together with Mantle Cloths at actual cost.

Trimmed Millinery at actual cost.

Dress Goods—In Plaid and Stripe Fannellettes 12½ and 15¢ for 10c. In Melton 12½ for 15c, 15 for 20c, 20 for 25c, 25 for 30c, 30 for 35c, 35 for 40c. Double fold Sarge 37c for 27c 50¢ for 40c, 75¢ for 55¢. Cravent Tweeds 60 inch 75¢ for 55¢. Terrell Suting 54, 100 and 110 inch for 75¢, \$1.25 for \$1.00, \$1.50 for \$1.10. Embroidered Serge Dress Robes \$12 for \$7, \$8 for \$4.50. Prints, Flannellettes and Ginghams reduced.

Remnants and Job Lots to suit the buyer.

For Goods—China Goat Robes \$18 for \$12.50, Womans \$20 for \$15, Womans Gauntlet mitts \$4 for \$2.50, Coo Coats, Bulgarian Lamb Coats, Goat Coats at actual cost price. A good investment even if not needed until next winter. Ladies' Fur lined Capes and Circulars, Fur Coats, Caps, Shoulder Capes, Stom Collars, Muffs and all Fur Goods at actual cost.

Ladies' and Childrens ready made Ustens and Coats, together with Mantle Cloths at actual cost.

Trimmed Millinery at actual cost.

Dress Goods—In Plaid and Stripe Fannellettes 12½ and 15¢ for 10c. In Melton 12½ for 15c, 15 for 20c, 20 for 25c, 25 for 30c, 30 for 35c, 35 for 40c. Double fold Sarge 37c for 27c 50¢ for 40c, 75¢ for 55¢. Cravent Tweeds 60 inch 75¢ for 55¢. Terrell Suting 54, 100 and 110 inch for 75¢, \$1.25 for \$1.00, \$1.50 for \$1.10. Embroidered Serge Dress Robes \$12 for \$7, \$8 for \$4.50. Prints, Flannellettes and Ginghams reduced.

Remnants and Job Lots to suit the buyer.

For Goods—China Goat Robes \$18 for \$12.50, Womans \$20 for \$15, Womans Gauntlet mitts \$4 for \$2.50, Coo Coats, Bulgarian Lamb Coats, Goat Coats at actual cost price. A good investment even if not needed until next winter. Ladies' Fur lined Capes and Circulars, Fur Coats, Caps, Shoulder Capes, Stom Collars, Muffs and all Fur Goods at actual cost.

Ladies' and Childrens ready made Ustens and Coats, together with Mantle Cloths at actual cost.

Trimmed Millinery at actual cost.

Dress Goods—In Plaid and Stripe Fannellettes 12½ and 15¢ for 10c. In Melton 12½ for 15c, 15 for 20c, 20 for 25c, 25 for 30c, 30 for 35c, 35 for 40c. Double fold Sarge 37c for 27c 50¢ for 40c, 75¢ for 55¢. Cravent Tweeds 60 inch 75¢ for 55¢. Terrell Suting 54, 100 and 110 inch for 75¢, \$1.25 for \$1.00, \$1.50 for \$1.10. Embroidered Serge Dress Robes \$12 for \$7, \$8 for \$4.50. Prints, Flannellettes and Ginghams reduced.

Remnants and Job Lots to suit the buyer.

For Goods—China Goat Robes \$18 for \$12.50, Womans \$20 for \$15, Womans Gauntlet mitts \$4 for \$2.50, Coo Coats, Bulgarian Lamb Coats, Goat Coats at actual cost price. A good investment even if not needed until next winter. Ladies' Fur lined Capes and Circulars, Fur Coats, Caps, Shoulder Capes, Stom Collars, Muffs and all Fur Goods at actual cost.

Ladies' and Childrens ready made Ustens and Coats, together with Mantle Cloths at actual cost.

Trimmed Millinery at actual cost.

Dress Goods—In Plaid and Stripe Fannellettes 12½ and 15¢ for 10c. In Melton 12½ for 15c, 15 for 20c, 20 for 25c, 25 for 30c, 30 for 35c, 35 for 40c. Double fold Sarge 37c for 27c 50¢ for 40c, 75¢ for 55¢. Cravent Tweeds 60 inch 75¢ for 55¢. Terrell Suting 54, 100 and 110 inch for 75¢, \$1.25 for \$1.00, \$1.50 for \$1.10. Embroidered Serge Dress Robes \$12 for \$7, \$8 for \$4.50. Prints, Flannellettes and Ginghams reduced.

Remnants and Job Lots to suit the buyer.

For